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## Army Base Blast In Britain Kills 7; IRA Says It Did It

By Bernard D. Nossiter

ALDERSHOT, England, Feb. 22 (UPI)—IRA bombers brought their terror to the outskirts of greater London today, blowing up a barracks' officers mess and killing seven persons at the huge base here.

The victims were five waitresses, one civilian worker and a Roman Catholic chaplain who had just been decorated for his efforts at peacekeeping in Ulster.

The terrorists failed completely to achieve their prime objective: kill fighting officers of the parachute brigade in revenge for the 13 civilians killed at Londonderry Jan. 30, "Bloody Sunday." Indeed, the explosives were planted in such a way as to insure that civilians would be the chief victims of the attack. The explosion, however, did injure 17 others, two of them seriously. Among those hurt were 11 officers, a sergeant, a private in the Women's Royal Army Corps and four more civilians.

Police officials said that this was the first time since the guerrilla war resumed in Northern Ireland three years ago that it had been carried to England. The target, moreover, was a military base only 36 miles from the heart of London.

According to military and

tribunal hears testimony on "Bloody Sunday." Page 2.

police accounts, this is what happened:

Just before 1 p.m., a car drove up in front of the headquarters mess of the 16th Independent Parachute Brigade. This is a squat, four-story concrete structure sitting on a grassy rise. The car contained an estimated 100 pounds of gelignite.

In front of the kitchen the car was parked directly in front of the kitchen, where the civilian staff was preparing lunch for about 30 officers. On the floor above, the dining room facing the front and nearest the blast was empty. In the bar at the rear, a barman was serving officers with a pre-lunch drink.

A parachute major, who asked that his name not be used, was among the eight and said what happened next.

"It was about 12:50. I had not taken a sip. Suddenly, there was a loud noise. We all hit the deck. Glass was flying everywhere and some struck me in the back. We dashed downstairs and outside because we have been in Belfast and know those buggers often plant a second bomb. Then we came back in to free those who were trapped. It was hopeless. There was no cry. There were beams and rubble everywhere. Everyone in the kitchen was dead."

Six hours after the blast, police were still unable to identify positively one of the five waitresses. She had literally been blown to unrecognizable bits.

"They are so bloody inefficient," the major said. "I am a legitimate target, I suppose. But all they can do is kill women, civilians and a padre."

Shock waves and flying debris injured people hundreds of feet from the explosion. The mess itself was a gutted wreck, one round floor wall torn away to reveal gaping pipes and gas mains. All the windows were blown out and red curtains were snapping wildly in the wind. Two cars in front of the base were damaged.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

British Answer Note From Malta

LONDON, Feb. 22 (Reuters).—Britain replied today to a message from Malta about the continued use of military bases on the island, but said that there were no plans yet for further ministerial meetings on the question.

The British response was given by the high commissioner in Valletta, Sir Duncan Watson, to Prime Minister Dom Mintoff. The answer replied to a lengthy message sent by Malta last Thursday.

Mr. Mintoff and Lord Carrington, British Defense Secretary, held the last round of their protracted negotiations in Rome early this month.

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The government's majority in Commons is 26.

The battle will be renewed in Parliament next week when the arduous and lengthy committee stage begins involving line-by-line scrutiny of the 13-clause bill.

Clause two is the most controversial. This gives the force of law in the United Kingdom to present and future EEC law, without further enactment by Commons.

Tonight's vote was first on taxation and customs duties, then on authority for any expenditure above the annual estimate. This resolution was carried, 305-276, a majority of 30.

The rise in government support over the narrowness of last Thursday's vote.

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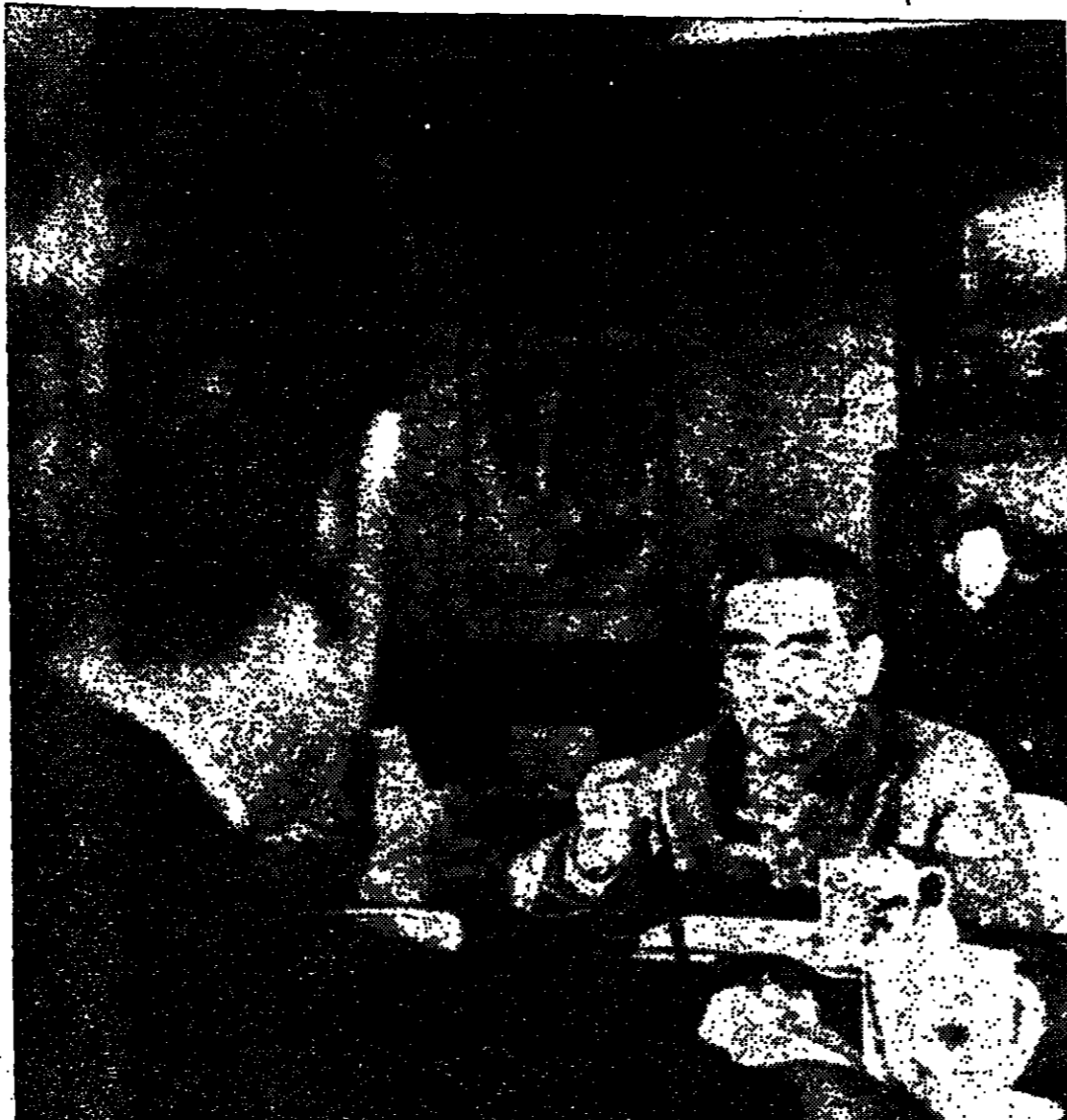
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FACE TO FACE—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and President Nixon (back to camera) facing each other across the conference table in Peking during yesterday's talks.

## Arab Hijackers Hold Jet in Aden; Kennedy Son, 171 Passengers Freed

ADEN, Feb. 22 (UPI)—The Palestinian guerrillas who hijacked a Lufthansa Boeing 747 shortly after its takeoff from New Delhi today freed the 172 passengers, including the eldest son of late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, in Aden, capital of Southern Yemen. But they held the 18 crew members.

[For a few hours tonight there was a spate of conflicting reports from Aden and Lufthansa headquarters in Frankfurt indicating that most of the passengers had not been released. But a late report from Aden said all had been freed, including Joseph P. Kennedy 3d, 19, the eldest son of Sen. Kennedy, after 16 hours aboard the jumbo jet. The report described the young Kennedy entering the airport lounge looking ruffled and tired and quoted him as saying, "It was just too much," before government officials hurried him off.]

The hijackers, who brought along their own pilot, taxied the plane to an isolated runway and wired it with explosives "to guard against any eventualities," government officials said. But a Southern Yemen spokesman said that the hijackers were in "no immediate danger."

He said the passengers, including 36 women and 15 children, were taken to various hotels in Aden, and that Lufthansa would arrange to fly them from the country.

In Frankfurt, Lufthansa officials said some of the passengers had left Aden aboard a plane of the Southern Yemen Airlines, Alameba Airlines, for Beirut, and would be taken to

Athens tomorrow and later flown on to Frankfurt.

The young Kennedy was en route home after visiting Bangladesh with his uncle, Sen. Edward

M. Kennedy, D. Mass., earlier this month. While Sen. Kennedy returned to Washington after the Bangladesh trip, Joseph Kennedy went sightseeing in India.

Minutes after the plane left New Delhi, the hijackers—five of them, according to Egypt's Middle East News Agency, three according to other reports—wrested control from Capt. Erwin Zoellner, 52, renamed the Lufthansa flight "Victorious Gaz" and radioed that the crew had been "relieved of command."

The hijackers identified themselves as members of the "Jaballa Unit of the Zionist Occupation Victims Organization." Jaballa is a refugee camp in the Gaza Strip. The hijackers said Capt. Yousef Khaleel, one of their band and a qualified pilot, had taken "personal command" of the \$24 million jet.

Six hours and 15 minutes later, the plane landed at Aden.

According to the Iraqi News (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Joseph P. Kennedy 3d, in Kenya last month.

East Germany Will Open Wall for Easter, Pentecost

By John M. Goshko

BERLIN, Feb. 22 (UPI)—East Germany announced today that as "a gesture of good will" it will allow West Berliners to visit relatives in East Berlin during the Easter and Pentecost holidays.

In addition, East Germany

said that during the same two periods it will unilaterally put into effect the regulations for speedier transit between West Berlin and West Germany provided for in the four-power Berlin agreement.

The Berlin agreement spells out the right of West Berliners to cross the wall into East Berlin and for traffic to have guaranteed speedy access across East Germany. However, the Soviet Union has refused to sign the final protocol putting the agreement into effect until West Germany ratifies its treaties with Moscow and Warsaw.

The sudden announcement came on the eve of tomorrow's opening debate over the treaties in the West German Bundestag. Many observers saw it as a Communist bid to assist Chancellor Willy Brandt's government in turning back anti-ratification votes.

The East German news agency, ADN, said the "gesture" had been approved by the Politburo of the East German Communist party and the governing ministerial council. It said the periods covered will be the Easter holidays from March 19 to April 5 and the Pentecost week from May 17 to 24. The Berlin agreement is not expected to go into effect before June.

After the erection of the Berlin wall in 1961, West Berliners were permitted to visit the Communist half of the city on important holidays. But the "wall pass" system was terminated by East Germany after Pentecost of 1966, and there have been no holiday visits since that time.

The East German action was warmly greeted by both Klaus Schuegel, governing mayor of West Berlin, and Conrad Ahlbre, government spokesman.

## Nixon and Chou Meet 4 Hours in New Talks

Appear Jovial, Friendly

PEKING, Feb. 22.—President Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai got down to talks today on the issues that sharply divide the United States and China.

They met for three hours and 50 minutes in the second round of discussions Mr. Nixon had had with China's leaders since he arrived here yesterday for his eight-day visit.

The length of the session indicated that the 59-year-old President and the 73-year-old premier may have plunged into the heart of discussion to span the gulf left by their nations' 22 years of hostility. Mr. Nixon had said before arriving that he expected his meetings with Mr. Chou would last two hours.

Yesterday, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Chou held a largely ceremonial meeting in the Great Hall of the People. Today the meeting room was small. Mr. Chou and Mr. Nixon faced each other across a rectangular table only a few feet wide.

Mr. Nixon was accompanied only by Henry A. Kissinger, presidential adviser on national security and the President's translator, John Holdridge of the National Security Council. Secretary of State William F. Rogers held a separate conference with China's foreign minister, Chi Peng-fei.

Mr. Chou and Mr. Nixon were jovial and friendly. They laughed while posing for photographers.

Mr. Chou noted that there were very few smokers in the U.S. delegation. Mr. Nixon grinned, showed back a pack of cigarettes his host had placed before him and said that the Americans would give the Chinese the Americans share of the tobacco. Then the doors closed on the leaders' meeting.

No statement came out of the session except the expected announcement that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Chou would continue their discussions tomorrow.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler declined to tell reporters anything about the nature of the talks, but his broad smile left the impression that he felt things were going well.

The President had spent this morning in concentrated preparation for today's talks. He worked in his villa, also tending to "other White House business."

Mr. Ziegler said something about last night's lavish banquet in Mr. Nixon's honor, diplomats believed that the substantive talks between the two sides would be forced and tough.

A Prediction

"I do not suppose they will go around quoting Mao and Walt Whitman to one another," said one diplomat. "On the other hand, the Chinese are unfailingly courteous and polite, and I do not expect a slanging match either."

Issues that divide the two countries include the Vietnam war, the U.S. commitment to Taiwan and South Korea and the growth of Japanese power.

Observers noted that Mr. Rogers is playing more of a secondary role in these talks in China. He was not present during Mr. Nixon's meeting yesterday with Communist party Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

There was speculation among diplomats here that the Chinese could be preparing the masses for a public appearance by President Nixon. None has been scheduled, but such events can be organized at short notice.

After his talks with Mr. Chou, a session which ended just before 6 p.m. (1000 GMT), Mr. Nixon returned to the state guest house.

Later, accompanied by Mr. Mao's wife, President and Mrs. Nixon went to see a "modern revolutionary ballet."

In the party besides the Nixons



ANYONE CAN DO IT—Mrs. Nixon successfully tries her hand at using chopsticks during a tour of a Peking hotel kitchen yesterday. One Chinese woman covers her face in amusement as others look on approvingly.

Tells of Pandas for U.S.

Mrs. Nixon at Hotel Kitchen To Taste and Congratulate

PEKING, Feb. 22 (Reuters).—Mrs. Pat Nixon today visited a hotel to learn to cook Peking duck and while there disclosed in an interview that China will present the United States with two giant pandas.

Arriving at the Peking Hotel in the center of the Chinese capital to talk to the chefs and visit the kitchens, the American First Lady was clearly in high spirits over her stay in China.

Asked why she had chosen the hotel for a visit, she said: "I thought of it when the trip was planned. I think all Americans love Chinese food. So I thought of it." The hotel is considered a center of Chinese haute cuisine.

She said: "I hope to do a great many things. I have planned for this so long." Her plans include visits to a children's hospital, a glass factory and a commune, seeing the sights of Peking and making a shopping trip in the city center.

When asked how much rest she will need, to pace herself, Mrs. Nixon said: "I don't want to sleep when I'm on a trip like this." She added: "The trip is not tiring at all." Describing her Chinese hosts as "friendly, warm-hearted and generous," Mrs. Nixon said of her visit to Peking: "I've loved every minute."

"Pleased With Oxen"

Answering a question on whether she would visit the Peking zoo, she replied: "Yes. And we're going to get the giant pandas. They were so pleased with the oxen that they wanted to give us two giant pandas."

To mark their visit, the Nixons will give the zoo two rare North American musk oxen—male and female—later this month as a present from the people of the United States to the people of China.

The Peking zoo is famed for (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

A Great Scoop In Peking

PEKING, Feb. 22 (UPI).—John Burns, Peking correspondent of the Toronto Globe and Mail, hit the jackpot as a souvenir collector at last night's state banquet for President Nixon. He got the wooden chopsticks used by Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Burns edged up to the top table after the VIPs had departed and eyed the chopsticks. A guard eyed him.

"Well, can I have them?" Mr. Burns asked in fluent Chinese.

The guard nodded, and Mr. Burns triumphantly bore them out of the Great Hall of the People.

"I think it would be inappropriate to sell them," the journalist said.

113th Jet Lost by Hanoi in War

MiG-21 Is Downed Over Laos for First Time

SAIGON, Feb. 22 (AP).—An American fighter-bomber yesterday shot down a MiG-21 over Laos for the first time, and other warplanes made five attacks on anti-aircraft sites in North Vietnam today and yesterday, the U.S. command said.

It said U.S. fighters now have downed 113 MiGs during the Indochina war, compared to 50 American planes downed by Communist interceptors.

According to U.S. military sources, North Vietnam currently has an air force of 298 MiGs, including 89 of the advanced model MiG-31.

The command also reported four "protective reactions" in North Vietnam yesterday and

said at least four anti-aircraft guns were knocked out in one raid alone.

A fifth strike was reported shortly before dawn today against a site that fired two surface-to-air missiles at U.S. bombers.

● Saigon politician met Xuan Thuy in Paris. Page 4.

operating over Laos. The site was 18 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone and 23 miles from the Laos border, the command said. The SAMs have a range of over 30 miles.

An F-106 fighter escort fired one air-to-ground missile at the SAM position with unknown re-

sults, the command said. It was the 62d "protective reaction" strike in North Vietnam this year.

The two crewmen of the Air Force F-4 Phantom that shot down the Soviet-built MiG said they fired three air-to-air missiles at the 1,900-mile-per-hour jet about 90 miles southwest of Hanoi.

The crewman said there was an explosion, and a fireball lighted up the night skies over northern Laos a few miles from North Vietnam's border.

Military spokesmen said two MiG-21s, believed based at the Phou Yen airfield on the outskirts of Hanoi, crossed into (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7).

## Svetlana, Stalin's Daughter, Leaves Her Fourth Husband

PARADISE VALLEY, Ariz., Feb. 22 (Reuters).—Architect William Wesley Peters said today that his wife, Svetlana, daughter of the late Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin, had "walked out on me" and taken their 10-month-old daughter.

Mr. Peters, 59, and Svetlana, who will be 46 on Monday, were married 22 months ago.

It was Mr. Peters' second marriage and Svetlana's fourth—the first two ended in divorce and her third husband, an Indian prince named Brijesh Singh, died in November, 1966.

Mr. Peters' first wife, also named Svetlana, died with her 2-year-old son in a car crash in 1946.

Mr. Peters, son-in-law of the late architect Frank Lloyd Wright, told of the marital breakup in an interview today.

Svetlana, who defected to the United States in 1967, was unavailable for comment, but she was reported to have told a friend that she left her husband because she didn't like the communal-type of living at Taliesin West here. "That's why I left Russia," she was quoted as saying.

Taliesin West, 20 miles northeast of Phoenix, is the headquarters for the Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation, an architectural school and practicing architectural firm.

"She has rejected a life pattern which I helped build and I believe in," Mr. Peters said. "She has a mistaken idea of life at Taliesin. She views it with the eyes of (one) conditioned to reflect the real principles of democracy in operation."

In revealing the breakup to friends, Stalin's daughter reportedly said: "I believe in private property. They live a communal life at the foundation. They share their incomes, their food, their living. Everyone works, including the children."

She said she tried to fit into the life by working in the kitchen and dining room, but she didn't like it.

Svetlana disclosed to friends yesterday that last December she bought a home at the Mountain Shadows development in nearby Scottsdale and left her husband at that time.



Mr. and Mrs. Peters at Olga's baptism Sept. 12.

Inquiry Continues in Ulster

'Bloody Sunday' Probe Hears Testimony of Army Brutality

COLERAINE, Northern Ireland, Feb. 22 (Reuters).—The one-man tribunal probing the 13 killings in Londonderry's "Bloody Sunday" civil rights demonstration was told today that British paratroopers had clubbed people to the ground with rifle butts and then kicked them.

Bomb Kills 7 In U.K.; IRA Says It Did It

(Continued from Page 1) the building were crushed as if they were made of clay. Windows of another concrete structure 60 yards away were also blown out and damage was reported as much as half-a-mile distant from the scene.

The one officer killed, Captain Gerry Weston, 38, is thought to have just emerged from his car when the explosion went off. A captain, only days ago, he was awarded a decoration. Member of the order of the British Empire for gallantry in Belfast.

He was cited for his unprovoked attack on Catholic civilians where he had sought to cause grievances against the troops.

The Official wing of the IRA was quick to claim credit for the assault. In a statement issued from its Dublin headquarters, the organization first said:

"A unit of the Official IRA carried out a successful retaliatory operation at the headquarters of the 16th Parachute Brigade at Aldershot."

The operation, which resulted in the deaths of several officers of the brigade, was carried out as a reprisal for the murderous killings by troops under the command of this brigade when they fired without provocation on unarmed civilians in Derry."

Less than an hour later, as word of the real death toll filtered across the Irish Sea, the Officials issued a second statement:

"Our intelligence reports were that no civilians frequented this part of the barracks. Any civilian casualties would be very much regretted as our target was the officers responsible for the Derry outrages."

The barracks bore a sign, proclaiming it as the headquarters mess. It is no trick to get on or off the Aldershot base. A reflection of the quiet life people in England have taken for granted, the sprawling installation is surrounded by highways with no military police posted at any of its entrances. Four hours after the explosion, I drove to the center of the base and was not challenged until I asked a paratrooper for directions to the destroyed mess.

In Dublin, Premier Jack Lynch condemned the bombing as a "cowardly and senseless act... appalling crime."

12 Hurt, 1 Feared Dead In Scranton, Pa., Blast

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 22 (AP).—An explosion blew out four stories of a warehouse, damaged four other buildings and scared passing cars yesterday in a wholesale market area here. Twelve persons were injured and one man, missing, was presumed dead.

Authorities tentatively listed the cause of the explosion as a heavy concentration of gas. None of the injured was in critical condition.

Bangladesh Planning to Try 100 Pakistanis for Genocide

DACCA, Feb. 22 (Reuters).—The Bangladesh government plans to put on trial 100 senior Pakistani military officers and officials for genocide practiced during the last nine months of 1971, a Foreign Office spokesman said here today.

He said the men, including Gen. A. K. Niazi, former Pakistani commander in East Pakistan, will be tried as ordinary criminals. The defendants will not be protected by the Geneva Convention, he added, because it contains no safeguard against such a "gruesome offense."

The spokesman said the government has already drawn up a list of 100 names, including that of Gen. Niazi and four Pakistani major generals. The Indian government is holding the officers and men it

Lord Widgery, England's Lord Chief Justice.

The tribunal also heard eyewitness accounts from other press and television representatives.

Mr. Morris reported that people had run off with the paratroopers in pursuit. He said he saw pairs of paratroopers clubbing people over the head with their rifles and then kicking them when they fell to the ground.

Two of the soldiers had seized him and held him against a wall with a rifle butt at the back of his head, he added. When he reached for his press card he was kned in the groin, he said.

The photographer said he was thrown to the ground when he tried to take a picture of a paratrooper hitting a running man in the face with his rifle butt. Another paratrooper beside him went into a crouching position and fired two shots. Later, he said he saw a young man being dragged away by two soldiers one of whom hit him over the head from behind.

A British Broadcasting Corp. reporter, David Capper, testified that the first shot he heard seemed to come from a crowd in the Catholic Bogside district. Later, he saw about 2,000 people running with two armored vehicles on their heels. As soon as the vehicles stopped soldiers began firing but it was his impression that rubber bullets and CS gas were being used.

Beyond Comprehension

Mr. Capper told Lord Widgery it was only later he realized that five bullets were being used that afternoon. Asked why he thought the army was not using live bullets, he replied: "I could not see any reason for it. It was beyond my comprehension that they were doing it."

A British Broadcasting Corp. television cameraman testified at the same hearing that paratroopers appeared to come under fire as they charged the demonstrators.

The witness, Peter Beggin, said under cross-examination that he had no evidence as to who fired the shots, although he thought they came from the direction of high-rise apartments in Bogside.

Relatives to Testify

Meanwhile, relatives of the 13 victims changed their minds last night and will testify before the tribunal.

The relatives had decided earlier to boycott the inquiry because they regarded the investigation as being neither impartial nor independent.

The families announced that they were reversing their decision "in spite of our continued grave reservations."

Nine Catholic priests who tended the dying and wounded during the shooting also announced last night they would testify.

Midday Explosion

BELFAST, Feb. 22 (UPI).—A midday explosion today blasted a popular downtown Belfast amusement center, police said.

They said the manager of the Caesar's Palace Fun Arcade was among four persons injured in the blast.

In Dungannon, nine of Northern Ireland's leading Catholic politicians tonight escaped injury when a bomb exploded outside the restaurant in which they were meeting.

Police sources said the bomb may have been meant as an IRA warning to the province's Catholic opposition not to enter into talks with Britain on the future structure of the province's government.

A sympathy notice in a Belfast newspaper, meanwhile, identified four men killed in the explosion of a car here yesterday as members of the Irish Republican Army who died on "active service."

Meanwhile it was revealed that Bangladesh has formally applied for Commonwealth membership when Commonwealth Secretary-General Arnold Smith arrived here today for a two-day visit.

Mr. Smith told reporters he is engaged in talks on subjects with the various heads of government of Commonwealth countries, and that he feels prospects for Bangladesh entering the Commonwealth are "excellent."

Mr. Smith said Pakistan's decision to quit the Commonwealth was unwise. He stressed that the Commonwealth is friendly to Pakistan and said he is hopeful Pakistan will return to the Commonwealth fold.

Gen. Lal Ming-lang, chief of the general staff accepted the warship from Vice Adm. Walter Baumbarger, commander of the U.S. Taiwan Defense Command, the agency said. It gave no details of the warship involved.



CONFERENCE HIJINKS—Everyone enjoyed a good laugh at start of yesterday's Peking conference, especially China's Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua (far right). Premier Chou is at his right, with A. Henry Kissinger, President Nixon and John Holdridge of the National Security Council on left side of table.

Mrs. Nixon Visits, Lauds Peking Chefs

(Continued from Page 1) breeding giant pandas. Outside China there are only two giant pandas in captivity—An-An in Moscow and the London zoo's Chi-Chi.

Dressed in a mint-green dress with black belt and black shoes, and wearing the same crimson coat that she wore on arrival yesterday, Mrs. Nixon then began her tour of the hotel.

"I'm going to learn how to cook Peking duck today," she said. Peking duck was served at the state banquet for the Nixons last night.

She was accompanied by Lin Chiao-mei, wife of Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, and was met by the head of the revolutionary committee of the hotel. That is the formal title of head chef Sun Hsin-mang, who conducted the tour.

Chef's Education

The first lady was offered tea by her host, who told her: "Ten years to make an excellent chef. You generally train about three years."

Mrs. Nixon replied: "I've been trying all my life to cook and I'm still not a very good cook."

She described the tea they were drinking—the Dragon Well brand from Hangchow, the resort town the Nixons will visit later this week—as excellent.

Shortly after starting her tour of the hotel, which was built 12 years ago, Mrs. Nixon remembered that yesterday was her daughter Tricia's 26th birthday—and called her from a telephone in the lobby.

She told reporters that Tricia had said that the television coverage by satellite of the visit "was just great."

In the kitchen, Mrs. Nixon watched chefs carving turnips, radishes, sugar beets and carrots into decorative flowers. She picked up a radish carved into a carnation and said: "It's pretty enough to wear."

"So Beautiful"

A chef asked her to sample his dish of hors-d'oeuvres. "They're so beautiful. I don't want to spoil them," she said. But then, saying, "I can't resist," she picked up a sweet-and-sour pickle—probably the most peppery dish on the plate—and downed it without a grimace.

Looking at some pheasant, quail and ducks hanging from a rod, she said: "Everything looks good." She passed by a tub of 18 live eels without comment.

She was just about to leave when she passed a just-cooked plate of chicken and bamboo shoots—while her host asked her to try. Handling ivory chopsticks with skill, Mrs. Nixon then ate some chicken.

Mr. Sun then suggested that Mrs. Nixon and her party go to another room and be served a meal. "If I eat any more I'll need all new clothes. I'll come back to your hotel another day," his visitor replied.

Mrs. Nixon told reporters: "When the President gets home, he's going to have to go on a diet. He's been eating Chinese food for lunch instead of his cottage cheese."

Afterwards she thanked her host for the tour and said: "I learned a lot."

American Warship Is Given to Taiwan

TAIPEI, Feb. 22 (Reuters).—A U.S. warship was turned over to the Nationalist Chinese Navy yesterday at a ceremony at Kaohsiung, southern Taiwan, the Central News Agency reported today.

Gen. Lee Ming-lang, chief of the general staff accepted the warship from Vice Adm. Walter Baumbarger, commander of the U.S. Taiwan Defense Command, the agency said. It gave no details of the warship involved.

Nixon and Chou Hold Second Talk

(Continued from Page 1) peasant girl who, about to be sold by a despotic landlord during China's civil war, finds salvation with the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The ballet is in six acts, and the program lasted nearly three hours.

The ballet, performed recently in Western Europe, was acrobatically and skillfully performed by the troupe. Most of the predominantly American audience praised the high standard of the dancing but many said that they had found the theme strange and somewhat lacking in subtlety.

There was a constant clicking of cameras by American newsmen during the performance as they recorded the bright stage set and the quick and constant flow of movement.

Mrs. Nixon, dressed in a mauve blouse and full-length skirt, smiled through most of the performance. The President looked more serious, occasionally sipping from a cup of tea and exchanging comments with Chiang Ching and Premier Chou, sitting to his left and right.

At the conclusion, Mr. and Mrs. Nixon politely applauded the work, although the President did not take his program as a souvenir. The program notes ended with the words: "Forward, forward, under the banner of Mao Tse-tung, forward to victory."

The 30 or so performers also applauded, as is the custom in Communist China.

Most Countries Cautious

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (UPI).—World reaction to President Nixon's talk with Chairman Mao Tse-tung was cautiously optimistic today. Most countries approved of the visit but were skeptical it would immediately relax world tension.

Nationalist China was furious, but relaxed censorship today and allowed newspapers to print dispatches from Peking. Television film was not shown.

The South Vietnamese government, obviously displeased, refused official comment and newspapers gave scant coverage to the visit.

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oversights, the technicians did a remarkable job. Designed around a plan offered by the White House press office, the center has a central working room in what used to be an auditorium. The room has 22 rows of white-ivory-covered tables with exactly 154 seats—precisely the number of American and foreign newsmen accredited to cover the visit.

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Meany Hails Chou's Toast

Reaction to Visit Is Favorable In U.S., Cautious Elsewhere

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (AP).—The beginning of President Nixon's visit to China brought favorable reaction today from senators of both parties and from labor leader George Meany, who had been critical.

The Senate majority leader, Sen. Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., said he felt the President's meeting with Chinese leaders yesterday had been a first step toward improved relations.

The minority leader, Sen. Hugh Scott, R. Pa., said it was in the U. S. interest to make China feel more secure in world relations. "Whatever we can do in furthering understanding and communications, the better," he added.

Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas, the Republican national chairman, said: "Seldom has there been an event signifying a more profound step in the efforts of man to fulfill the potentials of his civilization."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, was optimistic about the reception given Mr. Nixon, but cautioned Americans not to expect too much of the trip.

At a news conference in Miami Beach, where AFL-CIO leaders are meeting, Mr. Meany said that he heard Premier Chou En-lai's banquet toast on television.

"I thought Chou En-lai made a speech that was quite constructive, indicating that they were prepared to normalize relations with this country," Mr. Meany said. "I'm sure that that is one of the purposes of the President's trip."

Most Countries Cautious

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (UPI).—World reaction to President Nixon's talk with Chairman Mao Tse-tung was cautiously optimistic today. Most countries approved of the visit but were skeptical it would immediately relax world tension.

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Arabs Free Passengers In Jet Hijack

(Continued from Page 1)

Agency, the hijackers issued a statement saying, "We declare in the name of the Palestinian people that we refuse any type of surrender. The Nazi [Israel] state will never sleep in peace."

## First Witnesses Heard at Trial

## Case Against Philip Berrigan Is Based on Informer's Story

By Homer Bigart

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 22 (UPI)—The government said yesterday that its conspiracy case against the Rev. Philip F. Berrigan and six other anti-war activists is based on the word of an informer, Boyd F. Douglas Jr., a former convict who has served seven years in federal prisons.

Chief prosecutor William S. Lynch said in an opening statement that Douglas supplied the Federal Bureau of Investigation with copies of alleged messages exchanged between Mr. Berrigan and six other anti-war activists while he was in federal prison at Lewisburg, Pa., and members of his group outside.

The prosecutor said these messages showed Mr. Berrigan was the leader of a conspiracy to kidnap presidential aide Henry A. Kissinger, to blow up the hearing system of government buildings in Washington, and to raid draft boards in several cities.

Mr. Lynch's outline of the government's case was promptly assailed by his one-time superior, former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, who is a defense attorney.

Hoover's Leak  
Mr. Clark charged that the defendants are being prosecuted partly to stifle the peace movement and partly to "justify a leak" by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

Mr. Hoover spoke of the alleged plot at a congressional hearing on Nov. 27, 1970, before the indictments were handed down.

"Of course we know Henry Kissinger wasn't kidnapped," Mr. Clark said. "He is alive and well in Pakistan today."

"You will see that there is no conspiracy, no agreement, no plan to kidnap Henry Kissinger or anyone else," Mr. Clark told the jury. "There was no conspiracy, no agreement, no contract, no plan to bomb anything. These defendants are the gentlest of people, not capable of injuring anyone."

Personal Reply Refused  
Mr. Berrigan asked to make a personal reply to the government's opening. He brought to the courtroom an 18-page typewritten statement reviewing his "nonviolent" actions against the war, including the destruction of draft records at Baltimore and Catonsville, Md., for which he is serving what he called "an extravagant and vindictive sentence of six years."

District Judge R. Dixon Herman refused to let Mr. Berrigan speak, observing that the priest is represented by Mr. Clark. Then Mr. Berrigan offered to discuss the former attorney general and represent himself.

When the judge again refused, Leonard Boudin, another defense attorney, moved for a mistrial. Mr. Boudin contended that Mr. Berrigan was being denied constitutional and statutory rights to represent himself.

A news agency report in late editions of Tuesday's International Herald Tribune that neither Berrigan had disclosed his lawyers was incorrect.

But Judge Herman told the government to go ahead with its evidence. So after four weeks of jury selection and motions, the first witnesses were called late today.

Two Philadelphia policemen and an FBI agent gave brief evidence about raids on Philadelphia draft boards in February, 1970, in which three of the defendants allegedly participated.

The government's opening contained the first official acknowledgment of reports that its key witness was Mr. Douglas, 31 years old, who first met Mr. Berrigan in May, 1970, when they were both prisoners at Lewisburg.

Douglas was sentenced in 1963 to five years for impersonating an Army captain. Paroled in 1966, he was sent back for another five-year term for passing bad checks and pulling a gun on an FBI agent who arrested him.

Mr. Lynch said Douglas had been allowed to attend classes at Bucknell University on a work-study release program.

"Recruited as Courier"  
On the Lewisburg campus, Douglas met a friend of Mr. Berrigan's, Mr. Lynch said, and "almost immediately" Douglas was recruited as a courier to carry illicit messages between Mr. Berrigan's prison cell and anti-war activists of the Catholic left.

Through the summer, according to Mr. Lynch, Douglas carried messages between Mr. Berrigan and the co-defendants, chief of State Elizabeth McAlister.

"Douglas began to be apprehensive," Mr. Lynch said, when Mr. Berrigan urged the recruiting of peace activists on the Bucknell campus for "subtle acts of sabotage" to disrupt the school.

Mr. Lynch said Douglas started making copies of the correspondence, which he surrendered to prison officials after the official, in a routine search of Berrigan's cell, found a half-finished letter the priest was preparing to smuggle out via Douglas.

Then, according to Mr. Lynch, Douglas "agreed to keep the FBI advised on what was going on in the system."

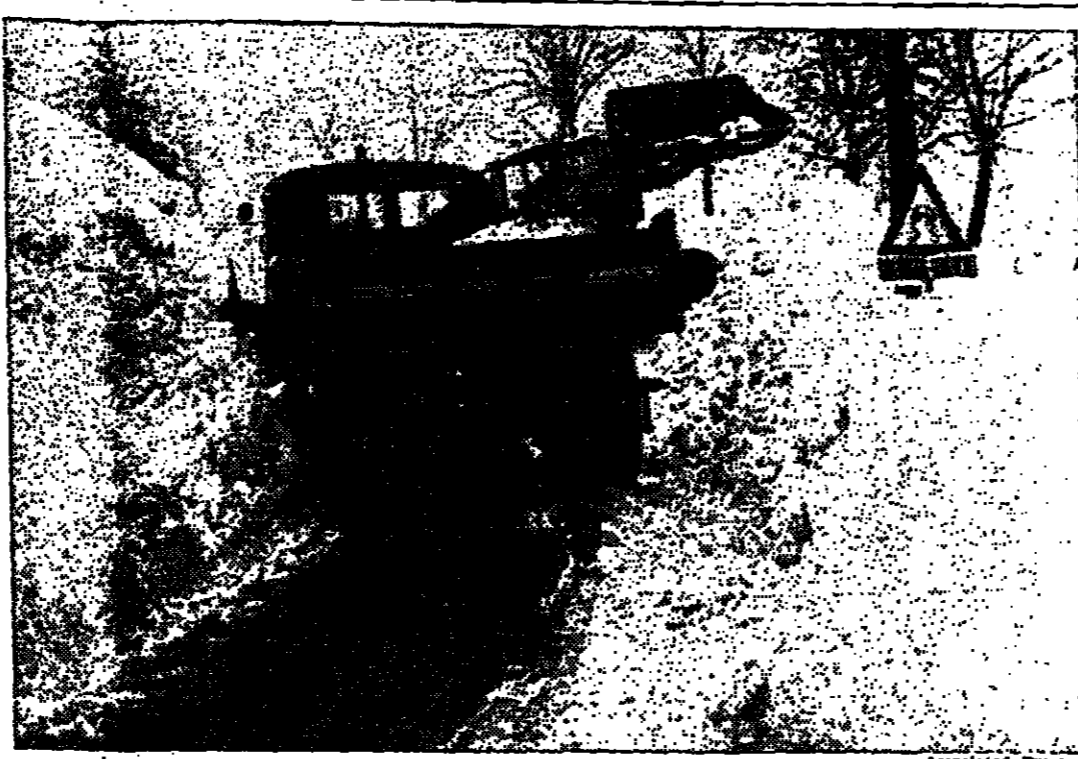
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SNOWFALL—Two snowplows making their way through snowbanks near Turin Monday.

## Sponsored by Party Leaders

## Bipartisan Senate Move Seeks To Defuse School Bus Issue

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (UPI)—Senate leaders have drafted a bipartisan legislative amendment designed to defuse the school-bus issue in Congress and offset the growing pressure for a constitutional amendment that would prohibit busing to achieve racial balance in schools.

In line with recent federal court decisions, the amendment would permit the continued use of busing as one way to overcome officially imposed school segregation. It would also seek to place

policy constraints on courts and federal agencies in using busing to achieve the broader objective of racial balance in the schools.

The amendment, still in draft form, is expected to be offered jointly by Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott, of Pennsylvania, and Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield, of Montana, when the Senate takes up a federal-aid-to-education bill, probably later this week.

The Senate bill—a substitute for legislation passed last year by the House—is an omnibus education measure that would provide \$700 billion annually in federal aid to colleges and universities and \$15 billion in emergency aid to help schools that are desegregating.

The latter portion of the bill is expected to provide the background for a heated debate over school busing, with attempts made to attach amendments that would prohibit the use of any federal funds for busing to achieve school desegregation.

In this impending battle, Sen. Scott, who has taken the initiative in drafting the amendment, makes clear that his purpose is to offer a compromise on the busing issue that a broad majority in the Senate can support and that could also offset the pressures for a legislative or constitutional restriction on school busing.

Significantly, Sen. Scott is moving somewhat independently of the White House, which is holding out the possibility that President Nixon, as a result of a current cabinet-level study of the busing issue, will recommend a constitutional amendment.

Should the Scott-Mansfield amendment be adopted—as seems likely with a proposal carrying the joint endorsement of the leaders—the Senate in effect will have stolen a march on the White House before it can come up with its legislative recommendations on busing.

Sen. Scott's amendment is designed to help schools that are desegregating. The latter portion of the bill is expected to provide the background for a heated debate over school busing, with attempts made to attach amendments that would prohibit the use of any federal funds for busing to achieve school desegregation.

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## 3 Are Found Dead In Car Buried By Snow in Italy

CERVINIA, Italy, Feb. 22 (AP)—Two Britons and a Dutchman, all employed in Italy, were found dead today in an automobile buried by an avalanche of snow near this Italian Alpine resort.

Police said their car had been swept off the road and buried by the huge slide last Saturday. They were identified by police as Peter Geoffrey Sparling, 45, of Dovercourt, Britain; Victor Julian Bell, 36, of Barrow, and Peter Vercamp, 40, of St. Germain, Holland. Police said they all lived at Varese, northern Italy, where they were employed.

All Alpine north Italy has been hit by avalanches daily since last weekend as snow piled up nine feet deep.

Houses were swept away, mountain road and rail lines cut, hundreds of tourists and skiers marooned and scores of towns isolated along the French, Swiss and Austrian frontiers.

Deaths from avalanches since last weekend total six. Eleven persons were buried by snowslides yesterday, but ten of them were dug out alive.

Rescue crews started digging into snowdrifts in search of the three persons found in the car near Cervinia today when their hotel reported them missing.

The cleanup plan was prepared for announcement in the President's special message on the environment, but when that message went to Congress on Feb. 8 there was no mention of the Great Lakes.

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## U.S. Rejects Great Lakes Cleanup Plan

\$141-Million Program Barred for Economy

By Elsie Carper

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (UPI)—A comprehensive program by the Environmental Protection Agency to reverse the losing battle against pollution in the Great Lakes was vetoed last month by the President's budget office for reasons of economy.

The plan—which would have cost an estimated \$141 million in its first year—was based on an EPA report recommending that a cleanup of the lakes be made a matter of "national priority."

The report was not released by the agency but was made available by Rep. Abner J. Mikva, D., Ill., who obtained a copy.

The report warned that pollution is worsening and all five lakes are seriously threatened with contamination.

It said that eutrophication—the process by which a lake becomes over-fertilized and loses its oxygen supply—is continuing in Lake Erie, the most contaminated of the lakes. Describing Erie, the report said:

"A mat of algae two feet thick and a few hundred square miles in extent floats in the middle of the lake in mid-summer, oxygen levels in areas of the lake bottom are reduced to zero, displacement of indigenous fish populations by scavenger and trash fish is widespread. The zone of zero oxygen is spreading, bringing the threat that eutrophication will soon become self-sustaining."

The study reported that two beaches have been closed because of pollution in Lake Superior—the cleanest of the five lakes—and that eutrophication is now threatening Lake Huron, Lake Ontario and Lake Michigan.

The report proposed that the federal government concentrate on the 12 most polluted areas in the Great Lakes region. It argued that cleanup there would improve the lakes months or years earlier than might otherwise be expected.

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## Luna-20 Makes Soft Landing In Mountainous Moon Region

MOSCOW, Feb. 22 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today said Luna-20 made a soft landing in a mountainous region of the moon, within a quarter-mile of where another unmanned probe vanished five months ago.

The official news agency, Tass, said Luna-20 touched down safely last night in the Apollonius Mountains, on the moon's extreme eastern side as viewed from earth. It was the first probe landed in this area. The Tass announcement came 15 hours after Luna-20 landed at 1919 GMT yesterday.

Tass did not say whether a new moon rover or moon scooter was aboard and declared no details of the spacecraft's mission. It said Luna-20 functioned normally and was implementing its program.

The director of the Bochum space observatory, in West Germany, said it was "almost certain" that Luna-20 carried a Lunokhod vehicle. Associated Press reported.

He said an analysis of radio signals from Luna-20 showed "almost complete conformity to Lunokhod-1."

Western Speculation  
Western space experts continued to speculate that Luna-20 carried a robot explorer similar to Lunokhod-1, which could glean moon data like that obtained by America's Apollo astronauts.

They said Luna-20 itself might carry a soil-scooping device and a return-flight capability. The probe could also do stationary pioneering exploration of its immediate environs with television cameras and sensors, they said.

Coordinates given by Tass put Luna-20's landing site within a quarter-mile of where Luna-18 vanished during a soft-landing attempt last Sept. 11.

"A major scientific and technical problem, the delivery of apparatuses to an area with a complicated terrain, has been successfully solved," Tass said.

Previous Soviet and American landings occurred on relatively smooth areas of the moon's vast seas.

Tass said Luna-20 landed in a "mountainous mainland region."

Luna-20 was launched Feb. 14 and sent into moon orbit last Saturday. It was the first announced Soviet attempt to soft-land a capsule on the moon since the Luna-16 failure.

Rugged Areas  
Soviet ground control lost contact with Luna-18 at the moment of touchdown in the Apollonius Mountains, one of the most rugged areas of the lunar surface.

Luna-19, launched Sept. 23, remained in moon orbit, studying radiation and angstrom and photographing the moon's surface. Soviet reports indicated it was not a soft-lander.

Speculation that Luna-20 could be a moon scooter was backed by the mission of Luna-16, which soft-landed in September, 1970, then rocketed back home with lunar soil samples it had drilled. The moon-scooping operation was not announced until Luna-16 was en route to earth.

The eight-wheeled Lunokhod-1 robot was ferried to the moon in November, 1970, by Luna-17. It provided the Sea of Rains for 10 months—photographing, mapping, testing soil density and doing chemical soil analysis.

Soviet scientists have said a more sophisticated generation of Lunokhods is being developed to expand the Soviet program of unmanned lunar exploration.

With a massive "yes" vote likely to emerge when the results of the full-scale ballot are declared, probably on Friday, the way seemed clear for a return to work next Monday.

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The layoffs resulting from the strike have increased Britain's jobless total to nearly three million.

The power cuts, almost certain to go on for another month, have cut most factories on a three-day week and left homes without heat or light for up to 12 hours a day.

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The power cuts

## Maria Goeppert Mayer, 65; Won Nobel Prize in Physics

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Feb. 22 (AP)—Dr. Maria Goeppert Mayer, 65, the first woman physicist to win the Nobel Prize since Marie Curie in 1903, died last night of heart failure.

Dr. Mayer, a theoretical physicist, won the prize in 1962.

NEW YORK (NYT)—The 1963 Nobel Prize in physics honored three researchers. Half the \$81,000 prize money went to Dr. Eugene P. Wigner for describing the interaction of protons and neutrons that make up the nuclei of atoms; the other half was shared by Dr. Mayer and Dr. J. Hans D. Jensen.

Fifteen years earlier, when she was a professor at the University of Chicago, and he was at the University of Heidelberg, they had independently worked out an explanation, called a shell model, for the way in which nuclei absorb neutrons in high-energy physics. They subsequently met in 1939 and jointly wrote a book on their theories.

Dr. Mayer recalled later that she had been discussing her theories with Enrico Fermi in 1934 when his telephone rang. Before answering it, he asked, "Incidentally, is there any indication of spin-orbit coupling?"

When he said it, it all fell into place. In 10 minutes, I knew," she said. Her explanation was that a measured spin of a nuclear particle could correspond to one of two different orbits. This made possible a description of the nucleus in terms of orbits of single particles.

Dr. Mayer and Dr. Jensen faced considerable skepticism at first, but as he wrote her: "You have convinced Fermi, and I have convinced (Dr. Werner) Heisenberg. What more do we want?"

Dr. Mayer was born June 28, 1906, in what is now Katowice, Poland, then part of Germany.

but grew up in the university town of Goettingen, where her father, Dr. Friedrich Goeppert, was named professor of pediatrics—the sixth generation of university professors in his family. As an undergraduate, she shifted her interest from mathematics to physics in the late 1920s when quantum mechanics was coming into its own. Dr. Mayer spent a term at another creative center, Cambridge University, but returned to Goettingen to take her doctorate in 1930.

In that year, she was married to an American graduate student, Dr. Joseph Edward Mayer, who had been doing chemical physics at Goettingen on a Rockefeller fellowship. At Johns Hopkins University, where they spent the next nine years, she kept up with her field as a voluntary associate. She was naturalized in 1933.

When they were in New York, Mrs. Mayer lectured at Columbia University and Sarah Lawrence College and did wartime research in the SAM Laboratories under Dr. Harold Urey.

In 1950, the Mayers joined the faculty of the University of California at San Diego, where he in the chemistry department and she in physics. Even before the Nobel Prize, public recognition had come to her in the form of honorary degrees from Russell Sage, Smith and Mount Holyoke Colleges.

Branslava Nijinska, Calif., Feb. 22 (AP)—Branslava Nijinska, 81, Russian-born ballet dancer and choreographer, died yesterday after an apparent heart attack.

The sister of dancer Vaslav Nijinsky, she studied with him at the Imperial School of Ballet in St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) before coming to Hollywood in 1924. She presented three ballets in 1940 at the Hollywood Bowl and later conducted a dance school and arranged performances throughout the United States and Europe.

Her first serious choreography effort was with the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company in London in 1921. Later, she produced several ballets and from 1930 to 1934 was ballet mistress of the Russian opera season in Paris.

Marie Dubas, Paris, Feb. 22 (AP)—Marie Dubas, 78, a top star of the French stage and music-halls both before and after World War II, died here today after a long illness.

Trained as an actress and dancer, she had an average career until one night in 1936 when she introduced a new song that made her a star overnight. It was "My Legionsnaire," which was later sung by many performers including Edith Piaf. Miss Dubas retired in 1958.

Sir Herbert Davis, London, Feb. 22 (NYT)—Sir Herbert Davis, 80, a vice-chairman of Unilever from 1942 to 1956, died last Sunday, it was learned today.

Sir Herbert joined Jurgens, a Dutch-owned margarine firm shortly after World War I and helped to arrange that firm's merger with Van den Bergh in 1927 to form the Margarine Union.

Two years later, he was at the center of negotiations in the merger of Margarine Union and Lever Brothers, which formed Unilever.

During both world wars, Sir Herbert served with the British government's department, dealing with edible oil supplies. He was knighted in 1949.

## Jarring Seen Bringing No New Solutions In Jordan Today, And Israel Friday

JERUSALEM, Feb. 22 (UPI)—Israeli officials said today they do not expect any breakthrough toward Middle East peace to emerge from the visit Friday of UN special envoy Gunnar V. Jarring.

A Foreign Ministry statement announcing that the visit was set for Friday made it clear, Mr. Jarring invited himself. "Ambassador Gunnar Jarring has proposed to come to Israel on Friday. The foreign minister has accepted this proposal," the statement said.

The Israeli radio reported Mr. Jarring will be only a few hours in Israel. It gave no source for the report.

[In New York a UN spokesman said Mr. Jarring will visit Amman tomorrow for talks with the Jordanian government before going to Jerusalem, Reuters reported.

[The spokesman said the envoy would report to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in Geneva next Sunday or Monday.] Official sources said his talks will not move higher than Foreign Ministry level. He will not meet Premier Golda Meir, who is on a short vacation, they said.

The official statement said Foreign Minister Abba Eban and Mr. Jarring will meet Friday morning. Israel's ambassador to the UN, Joseph Telokah, and Foreign Ministry officials also will attend.

"We are going to listen rather than put forward views. We will be interested to hear if Ambassador Jarring has brought anything new from Cairo," one official said.

Mr. Jarring is presently on Cyprus. He arrived in Nicosia Sunday after three days of talks in Cairo with Egyptian leaders. Soon after his arrival he saw Israeli Ambassador Rahamin Tsimor and in the words of a Foreign Ministry spokesman "expressed his desire to come to Israel."

Officials declined to comment on reports in Israeli newspapers that Mr. Jarring intends to base himself on Cyprus as part of a bid to reactivate his peace mission.

Mr. Jarring's mission broke down last year after Israel refused to give him a commitment to withdraw from the Arab territory it captured in the 1967 Middle East war.

Meanwhile, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan told the Knesset today that Libyan soldiers or guerrillas are taking part in Arab guerrilla activities in Israel.

Refugees Charge Moscow Rabbi Is To Be KGB Agent

TEL AVIV, Feb. 22 (NYT)—Refugee rabbis from the Soviet Union said in Jerusalem yesterday that Soviet authorities were planning to install a KGB (secret police) agent as chief rabbi of Moscow in place of the late Yehuda Leib Levin.

The refugees, who called a news conference, identified the Kremlin's choice as Rabbi Haimel Schwartzblatt, of Odessa. They said he had been in Odessa about a decade ago by the authorities and had served them faithfully.

He was said to have had a prison record for theft but to have been pardoned years ago to infiltrate the rabbinate as an informer.

The refugees' rabbi acknowledged the late Rabbi Levin himself had sometimes cooperated with the Soviet authorities but they said he could not have survived otherwise. The proposed successor, however, was not merely a collaborator but a planted agent, they claimed.

The rabbi of Moscow is to be chosen formally by a committee of 20 synagogue officials. However, a commissar for religious matters is expected to instruct them whom to pick.

Rabbi Levin had often been criticized by Israeli rabbis for statements supporting the Soviet regime but his authority in matters of Torah (religious law) has not been questioned. His conversions and divorces were recognized by Israeli rabbis.

Rabbi Schwartzblatt was also said to be deficient in Torah knowledge.

Cairo Court Told Bodyguards May Have Killed Tell

CAIRO, Feb. 22 (UPI)—Defense lawyers for four Palestinians accused of killing Jordanian premier Wasfi Tell said today that one of his personal bodyguards may have assassinated the premier.

The defense argued before a state security court that the four are innocent of the charge of gunning down Mr. Tell in Cairo in November, even though the defendants themselves have admitted it.

The lawyers told the court that official medical reports on the killing show Mr. Tell was shot with a gun other than those carried by the accused.

Attorney Ahmed Shukri called for Abdel Khalek Hassan, secretary-general of the Arab League, to testify. He said Mr. Hassan could produce documents which show the "treachery" of the Jordanian regime toward the Arab cause.



Statue in Haymarket Square (left), and in its new spot in police headquarters.



## Chicago Bombs Drive Police Statue Inside

By Andrew H. Malcolm CHICAGO (NYT)—Chicago's most frequently bombed statue, a nine-foot bronze tribute to seven policemen killed by a bomb, has been moved indoors, presumably to safer quarters.

The statue, which depicts a 19th-century policeman commanding peace with an upraised arm, has become a symbol of this city's embattled Police Department since the turbulent Democratic National Convention of 1968.

The statue drew national attention as the target of two bombs; and the focus of numerous protest marches here during and after the conspiracy trial of the so-called Chicago Seven, a trial which stemmed from the convention disorder.

Since the second bombing in 1970, the statue had been repaired and placed under 24-hour guard by a city policeman. The area was also constantly scrutinized by a television camera hidden in a nearby air-conditioner.

The annual cost of such surveillance was estimated at \$68,000, far more than the few

thousand dollars it cost to erect the statue originally or to repair it.

The statue commemorates seven city policemen who perished with an undetermined number of uncommemorated workers, in the Haymarket Square riot of May 4, 1886.

The striking workers, described as "anarchists" in contemporary accounts, were demanding an eight-hour day.

Carver Harrison, the city's mayor then, pronounced their gathering peaceful and went home. But soon after Capt. Jack Bonfield of the police and 200 men arrived. The captain is said to have uttered these words, "In the name of the people of Illinois, I command peace."

But the last words were drowned out by the blast of a powder bomb, which killed seven policemen, whose colleagues then began firing into the crowd.

Four demonstrators were later hanged, although no one was ever convicted of throwing the bomb.

The statue has been the target of numerous vandals since

its dedication in 1889. In 1925 it was smashed by a runaway streetcar.

The first recent bombing occurred Oct. 6, 1968. The police attributed it to "anarchists." The most recent bombing came 384 days later, after \$5,500 in repairs.

An anonymous telephone caller said the blast was "in honor of our brothers and sisters in the New York prisons" and exclaimed, "Power to the People!"

One policeman speculated that it was the work of a radical with something against the Police Department. Mayor Richard J. Daley called the bombers "evil creatures who work in the dark," vowed "never again" and ordered the statue rebuilt and a permanent guard installed at its pedestal at West Randolph and the Kennedy Expressway.

One local columnist proposed that a fiberglass duplicate be erected to save money on bombing repairs and the guard detail.

But instead, a city maintenance crew the other day moved the statue to its fifth and latest location—the lobby of Police Headquarters.

## Rhodesia Moves the Todds From Prison to House Arrest

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 22 (Reuters)—Former prime minister Garfield Todd and his daughter, Judith, were released from jail today at the end of five weeks of solitary confinement, but they faced a new term of detention as prisoners in their own home.

A security police escort transferred the pair from separate jails to detention within a closely-guarded area about a mile square on the Todd family's ranch 260 miles southwest of here. They were taken from prison "for health reasons and on humanitarian grounds," the government said.

Later, Mrs. Grace Todd, sitting in the farmhouse lounge with her husband and daughter, said in a telephone interview: "I'm heaven. I'm sitting here just looking at them."

Asked whether either could come to the phone she replied: "No. They are not allowed to."

55 Facing Death In Morocco Trial Of 1,026 for Coup

KENYIRA, Morocco, Feb. 22 (AP)—The royal prosecutor today called for 55 death penalties in the mass trial of army officers and cadets accused of staging the abortive coup against King Hassan II last July in which 100 of the king's guests were gunned down at his birthday party.

The prosecutor, citing the "atrocious acts" of the accused, asked the military tribunal to impose jail terms ranging from two to 30 years on the rest of 1,026 accused.

The death sentences were demanded for Lt. Col. Mohammed Abadou, brother of the coup leader who was executed within days of the massacre; Capt. Abdou Abdellah, Belkheir Abdellah, Chelati Mohammed, and Chelati Mohammed, Sub-Lt. Mistr Ahmed and 49 non-commissioned officers of the officer cadet school which staged the coup.

Sadat III With Cold; Week's Rest Advised

CAIRO, Feb. 22 (AP)—Doctors advised President Anwar Sadat to go to bed for a week because he had a "severe cold," the official Middle East News Agency reported yesterday.

Mr. Sadat had to interrupt a speech last Wednesday for 15 minutes because of the cold. Among the physicians who visited him was Dr. Mohammed Attia, a heart specialist.

11 Die in Plane Crash

BARQUISIMETO, Venezuela, Feb. 22 (Reuters)—Eleven people were killed and four injured yesterday when an air force jet fighter crashed into a suburban shantytown here. Earlier, officials had said at least 16 people were killed and 20 injured.

## Qatar's Ruler Overthrown By His Cousin

DOHA, Qatar, Feb. 22 (Reuters)—The ruler of the Persian Gulf state of Qatar was overthrown by his cousin today in a bloodless coup while he was abroad on a hunting holiday.

The Qatar ruler said that the ruler, Sheikh Ahmad Bin Ali al-Thani, 55, had been replaced by his cousin and Premier Sheikh Khalifa Bin Hamad al-Thani, 37.

In a series of decrees, the new ruler promised to raise the standard of living of the people and to modernize the administration.

In a radio and television address tonight, he said he had assumed power to lay down the conditions and restore elements that tried to hinder modernization.

As deputy ruler, he said, he failed to dissuade people who had accumulated fortunes at the expense of the people.

"Our hope and high aspirations for Qatar after independence withered away," he added. "The country declared its independence last Sept. 1 after ending long-standing arrangements under which Britain was responsible for its external affairs and defense."

Life remained normal here after the announcement of the coup.

Qatar, with a population of 150,000, derives 90 percent of its income from oil. Sheikh Ahmad had ruled since his father abdicated in 1960.

In Iran, Sheikh Ahmad, who has been hunting near the Gulf port of Bandar Abbas for two weeks, was not available for comment.

They are Joseph Chinnamoro, treasurer of the African National Council, and his wife, Ruth. There has been no indication, however, of where they will now be detained.

1st Non-Arabs Allenby Bridge Travel Across

ALLENBY BRIDGE, Occupied West Bank, Feb. 22 (UPI)—A group of 38 Mormon students and two professors from Brigham Young University made a small piece of Middle East history today.

They became the first group of non-Arab tourists to cross from Jordan to Israel since the 1967 Middle East war.

Israel and Jordan recently relaxed regulations for crossing the temporary military bridge which spans the Jordan River, linking Jordan's West Bank with the occupied West Bank the Israelis captured in the six-day war.

## Saigon Politician Met in Paris With Xuan Thuy in December

By Peter Osnos

SAIGON, Feb. 22 (UPI)—A prominent South Vietnamese politician and diplomat said today that he met privately in Paris in December with Xuan Thuy, chief of the North Vietnamese delegation to the peace talks.

This is the first time that such private and informal contacts between North and South Vietnamese representatives have been disclosed. American officials confirmed that the session took place.

The South Vietnamese politician is Tran Van Do, who served twice as foreign minister and has been mentioned lately for other posts in the Saigon government. In 1954, he headed the South Vietnamese delegation to the Geneva Conference on Indochina.

In an interview, Mr. Do said the meeting with Xuan Thuy took place on Dec. 19. He said the session, which lasted two hours, was "private and unofficial," but had the approval of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

No Change Found

Mr. Do said he found no change in the previous public positions of the North Vietnamese. Xuan Thuy agreed to meet with him, Mr. Do added, because he does not now hold any position in the government.

When President Nixon revealed last month that Henry Kissinger had met secretly with the North Vietnamese in Paris, Mr. Thieu said he too had asked members of Saigon's delegation to the peace talks and "friends" to meet privately with the Communists.

Mr. Do said he did not present himself to the North Vietnamese as an emissary for Mr. Thieu, but explained that he had the president's encouragement. He stressed, however, that the approach was made on his own initiative.

Upon his return from Paris, Mr. Do said, he reported the meeting to Mr. Thieu.

A one-time unofficial meeting of this kind is a far cry from the top-level exchange that went on between Washington and Hanoi, nor does this contact appear to have amounted to anything significant.

Followed With Interest

Nonetheless, in diplomatic and political circles here, any sign, no matter how faint, that the two Vietnam might eventually come, independently to some settlement or accommodation is viewed with interest.

If serious secret bargaining ever were to begin, Mr. Do, who is 68, would be a logical representative for the Saigon side. He served first as foreign min-

Soviet Delegation Arrives in Syria

BEIRUT, Feb. 22 (NYT)—A Soviet political, economic and military delegation arrived in Syria yesterday on a six-day visit.

Kyryl Masurov, Soviet first deputy premier, heads the group, which includes the minister in charge of foreign trade and a number of Soviet Army officers who have not been identified.

A Syrian government announcement said the talks would cover "all aspects of the relations between the two countries," as well as "the development of the foundations on which the Soviet-Syrian friendship rests."

Mr. Masurov said he would discuss the general Middle East situation on the Turkish coast, since 1957, Syria's arms have been supplied by the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries.

Swiss Will Refuse to Drop Charges Against Mrs. Irving

GENEVA, Feb. 22 (NYT)—Peter Velleit, the Zurich district attorney, said today that Switzerland would not drop its charges against Mrs. Clifford Irving in exchange for any concession by her to United States authorities or be a party to any form of "bargaining."

He emphasized that Mrs. Irving could escape prosecution in Switzerland.

By Thomas J. Hamilton

serious on charges of cashing \$650,000 in checks intended for Howard B. Hughes only if she were convicted in the United States on all the charges, including those brought in Zurich.

The Swiss penal code would permit the annulment of the charges against Mrs. Irving after she had served her punishment, but only if the Swiss authorities decided that the punishment was adequate. Mr. Velleit said.

The Swiss request for the extradition of Mrs. Irving caused her of counterfeiting, forgery, embezzlement and theft.

His statement was interpreted as a final rejection of Mr. Irving's attempts in New York to obtain immunity for his wife in exchange for the full story of the Hughes "autobiography."

Mr. Velleit said he "trusted" that the United States would comply with Switzerland's "justified demand" for the extradition of Mrs. Irving, who is a Swiss citizen. The authorities believe she used a forged passport to identify herself when she cashed the checks.

Mrs. Irving has been released on \$250,000 bail pending a hearing on the extradition request. Mr. Velleit said he was in constant touch with the U.S. government through Donald Hunter, a postal inspector who arrived in Zurich several weeks ago to investigate the possible involvement of the Irving in mail fraud.

Mr. Velleit disclosed that Mr. Hughes also has retained a lawyer in Zurich to look after his interests. The prosecutor said the lawyer has credentials issued by an authenticated signature but refused to disclose the lawyer's identity.



Tran Van Do

later under Ngo Dinh Diem and later served again under Nguyen Cao Ky and Mr. Thieu. He stepped down in 1968, but recently his name has figured in speculation about a cabinet reshuffle.

Mr. Do, a native of North Vietnam, is the uncle of Mr. Ngo Dinh Nhu, the once-powerful sister-in-law of Diem.

## Congress Given Plan to Finance Export Duties

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP)—Congress was offered a way today to expand American trade abroad without costing the U.S. taxpayers a penny.

Twenty-nine members of the House of Representatives—15 Democrats and 14 Republicans—joined Rep. William S. Moorhead, D. Pa., chairman of the House Foreign Operations Subcommittee, and Rep. William S. Broomfield, R. Mich., in sponsoring the plan.

The bill would use U.S.-owned foreign currency and debt repayments to pay foreign import duties averaging 10 percent on U.S.-made goods and agricultural products. Foreign importers would have to pass the savings along to the consumer.

Rep. Moorhead and Rep. Broomfield said the United States now holds more than \$4 billion in foreign currencies and is owed \$4 billion in foreign and \$2 billion in U.S. currencies.

If the money were used entirely to pay foreign import duties, the sponsors said, it would finance \$200 billion worth of U.S. exports.

## Turks Sentence 8 Adana Leftists

ANKARA, Feb. 22 (AP)—A martial-law court in the southern city of Adana today sentenced eight leftists to eight years in prison each.

They were convicted of working to tear down Turkey's social and economic system, to impose dominance of one social class and to weaken national pride. Ten other defendants were acquitted.

The trial was part of a crackdown on the Turkish left following widespread civil disturbances and the proclamation of martial law in 11 provinces last April.

## Senate Overrides Filibuster, Strengthens Anti-Bias Panel

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (UPI)—The Senate, after breaking a five-week Southern filibuster, today passed legislation to strengthen enforcement of federal law against discrimination in employment.

The vote passing the equal employment bill was 73-16. It followed a vote earlier today to cut off the filibuster.

The 73-16 vote was 10 more than the two-thirds needed to invoke cloture.

The bill gives enforcement powers for the first time to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, which was established by the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

The commission lacks any enforcement powers and has had to depend on conciliation procedures.

Southern senators mounted a month-long filibuster in an attempt to block Senate passage, but an amendment by Sen. Peter Dominick, R. Colo., adopted last week, somewhat weakened the enforcement position and con-

vinced a number of Northern Republicans that they now should vote to cut off debate.

As passed by the Senate, the Dominick amendment permits the agency to go to court to seek an order against a union or employer charged with job discrimination. Under the initial version of the bill, the agency would have been empowered to issue binding cease-and-desist orders.

Sen. Dominick said this would have made the agency stronger, judge and jury at the same time.

In addition to the court enforcement provision, the Senate version of the bill also extends coverage of the equal employment law to about 10 million state and local government employees, applies to firms or unions with 15 or more members (instead of 25 or more, as at present), and covers public and private educational institutions.

None of these provisions are in the bill passed by the House. However, it does contain a similar court enforcement provision.

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## Meanwhile, Back in Moscow...

Since much of the world is playing guessing games about President Nixon's visit to Peking, it is hardly surprising that the Soviet Union should be, in effect, doing the same. The official Kremlin line is as coldly correct as the Chinese reception of the American President at the Peking airport. The Soviet government does not object to rapprochement between the United States and the People's Republic, provided this is not at the expense of the Soviet Union. Apparently, however, there is a lurking suspicion that Moscow may be footing the bill for the Sino-American feast.

At any rate, the Moscow press has been giving great play to the adverse comments of Communist papers and personalities in other countries on the Nixon journey, while keeping its own coverage of the event itself to a minimum. Two Ivestia sentences on the presidential party's arrival in China, coupled with 10 times that space devoted to the meeting of the Communist party in Brooklyn, would seem to indicate that some misgivings are deflecting the news judgment of Ivestia's editors.

Not that the arrival of Gus Hall and his Communist cohorts on bourgeois Brooklyn Heights, to foregather in a hotel that has traditionally housed that region's more respectable widows and retired gentlemen, is wholly without sociological interest. But it is at most a minor note in the process of social change—comparable, perhaps, to the departure of the Brooklyn Dodgers for California. The Communist party in the United

States is politically irrelevant, except to J. Edgar Hoover and Ivestia.

It would be unfortunate if the Soviet Union were to take the loyal outcries of its allies abroad against the Nixon trip as seriously as the prominence it has accorded them by press and radio would seem to indicate. They reflect the true situation about as accurately as the protests of the right-wing American diehards.

For the United States has still many vital common interests with the Soviet Union—more, in fact, than those which Mr. Nixon is exploring with Chairman Mao and Premier Chou. These interests can hardly be jeopardized by any agreement reached in Peking. Rather, such agreement could only reinforce the aim that all the three great powers profess: peaceful coexistence.

The drama investing the Sino-American colloquies does not affect this basic fact. After all, Chinese Communist troops were fighting American soldiers in Korea 20 years ago, while the last time Russians encountered Americans in the field was the meeting of the two armies in Germany to celebrate a common victory. It is a good deal easier to bridge the Elbe than the Yalu, and if the latter can be accomplished it calls for some jubilation. But in essence, the need of the world is for a reasonable degree of collaboration among all powers, great and small; and particularly among the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the United States.

## Cold War Environment

Despite a reported agreement that would permit limited East German participation in a European environmental conference at Belgrade next month, cold war politics continues to threaten the larger United Nations Conference on the Human Environment scheduled for Stockholm in June. This should not—and need not—be permitted to happen.

From the time Sweden first proposed the major international conference three years ago, planning went forward with unusual unanimity, spurred by a growing recognition of the menace of planetary pollution of all types and of the urgent need for global countermeasures. The harmony that had characterized this promising exercise in international cooperation was shattered last December, however, when the General Assembly rejected a Soviet proposal to permit universal participation and adopted instead a Western-sponsored resolution limiting participation to members of the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

Because this formula admitted West Germany, a member of Unesco, but not East Germany, which belongs neither to the UN nor to the specialized agencies, the Soviet Union and its allies have boycotted subsequent preparatory meetings and have threatened not to attend the Stockholm conference at all.

The most practical way to clear the Stockholm environment of this cold war pollution would be to allow full East German participation by admitting East Germany to one of the specialized agencies before Stockholm convenes. The World Health Organization is scheduled to meet in May,

and at the top of its agenda is an East German application for admission which has been deferred for two years.

East Germany's admission to WHO, as also East German participation at Stockholm, has thus far been blocked on the ground that such action would enhance the status of East Germany and give away an important West German bargaining chip in current negotiations. This Western standard gives too little weight to the overriding importance of universal cooperation in environmental controls; and unduly exaggerates an issue that is well on the way toward resolving itself. Communist China's admission to the UN last year has greatly enhanced prospects for early admission of the divided countries, including East Germany.

Seven years ago, recognizing the necessity for Chinese involvement in any meaningful worldwide arms control effort, the General Assembly invited "all countries" to join a worldwide disarmament conference. China declined and the conference was never held, but the principle of seeking universal participation in deliberations on issues of "paramount importance" to mankind was established.

Environmental control is such an issue, demanding the widest possible participation, especially of such highly industrialized nations as East Germany, which is critically situated in the heart of Europe. Politics must not be permitted to obstruct international efforts to deal with one of the most fundamental—and universal—questions facing the world today.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Nixon's Reception in Peking

The reception President Nixon was given in Peking was cool and correct. It would have been surprising if it had been otherwise... but while cordiality, which is a symptom of friendship, was lacking, the political importance Peking attaches to the visit was underlined in the most spectacular way through the immediate meeting of President Nixon with Mao Tse-tung.

—From Paese Sera (Rome).

Whatever its motives—electroengineering, economic, political or military strategy—the event goes beyond the immediate interests of the countries concerned. It gives rise to hope for a better world, finally governed by justice, the only force which can guarantee true peace for mankind.

—From Avvenire (Rome).

President Nixon meets Chairman Mao Tse-tung for an hour's unplanned talk soon after landing in China. This is a success in his pursuit of the quiet diplomacy.

As a realist, the President has no need to worry about the absence of fanfares and multi-gun salutes. He knows that fireside chats are much more important than fireworks parties. And he is able to "get down

to cases" right at the start of his mission. The significance of this will not be lost on the Russian leaders in the Kremlin.

—From the Daily Express (London).

After Korea and Vietnam, all who put peace before politics must welcome President Nixon's mission to reach an accommodation with China in Southeast Asia. The danger in this presidential election year is that the Americans, who have always been fascinated by China, will begin to find the dour Russians, the hard-working Japanese and the inefficiently democratic Indians rather a bore.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

However cordial the talks in Peking, the immediate results are unlikely to be very dramatic. This doesn't matter very much. What does matter is that contact has been made where there was no contact.

China and America may not be buddies yet or anything like it. But they are no longer glaring at each other across a barrier of mutual incomprehension and misunderstanding. The Peking meeting is a very welcome piece of trail-blazing.

—From the Daily Mirror (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

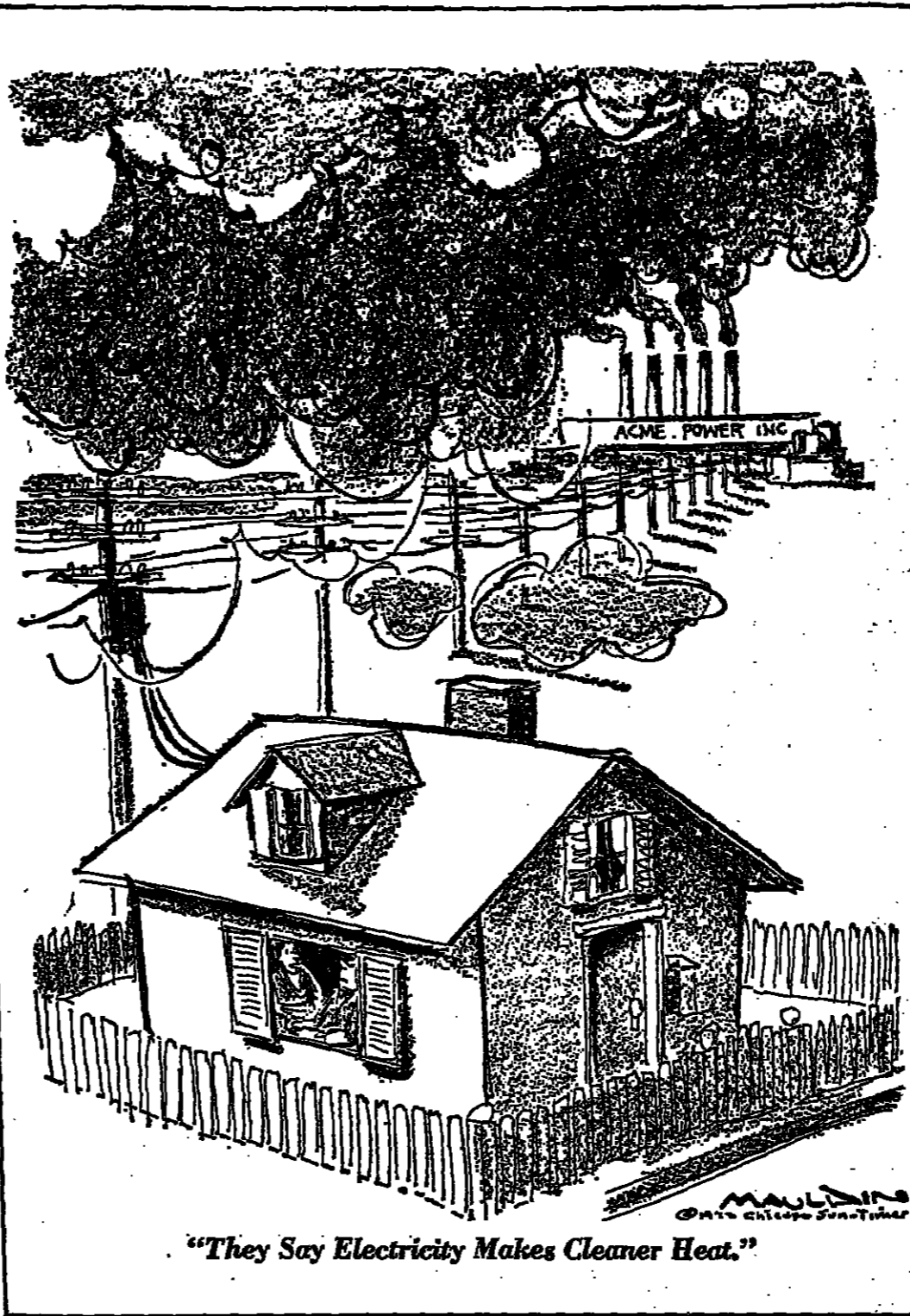
February 23, 1897

PARIS.—With Greece spilling for a fight and the Tewfik Pasha sounding the Powers as to whether, in their opinion, Turkey ought or ought not to make a move into Thrace, it is of interest to consider what are the forces at the disposal of the respective governments. Turkey would very probably welcome the prospect of being allowed to meet Greece "with a fair field and no favor." She can put at least seven times as many men in the field as her southern neighbor.

### Fifty Years Ago

February 23, 1922

SAN FRANCISCO.—In filing its expense accounts, this municipality has discovered that the sensation of having a world famous trial is decidedly costly. Both trials of Roscoe or "Reddy" Arbuckle were held in this city and both resulted in disagreement. The total expense to the city was \$13,000. The first trial cost \$5,953 and the second cost \$6,758. It is now uncertain whether a third trial will ever be held. It seems that no jury can reach a unanimous verdict in the case.



## A Job That Has to Be Done

By C. L. Sulzberger

DACCA, Bangladesh.—Diplomats stationed in Asia are saying to each other nowadays that the Indian subcontinent's traumatic experience, including Pakistan's mass slaughter of Bengalis here and its subsequent defeat by India, proved three things: that Russia can be trusted; that America cannot be trusted; and that China need not be feared.

This is more a contemporary bon mot of the kind diplomats like to specialize in than an accurate historical summation. Nevertheless there isn't the slightest doubt that the reputation of the United States for sagacity, generosity and justice is at a new low in India and non-existent in the government of the 76 million inhabitants of Bangladesh. As for Pakistan—the so-called Western wing left over from what was never anything more than a boastful geographical expression—the regime likes Washington but could easily switch with events.

After all, President Bhutto was once renowned as a Yankee-baiter. If the time comes, as it probably will, when Washington refuses him arms and massive aid, he may resume old habits. The popular trend is not running our way anywhere in this immense area of three-quarters of a billion people. There is even a sizable slice of extreme left-wing opinion in Pakistan, above all in the Pakhan and Baluchi provinces, that is by no means in love with us.

### Russian Smiles

This is especially sad for Americans who, unlike the British, would rather be loved than respected. At this moment and in this area we are neither loved nor respected and the Russians are wreathed in smiles at their current acclaim. Furthermore, after Uncle Sam has poured much more money into this part of the world than he invested in the entire Marshall Plan, he must feel particularly rueful at contemplating the wreckage.

Indian newspapers lambast the United States every day and Indian officials dribble out the snide remarks for which they have a special talent. People once known as firm friends of America are now growing their patriotism by vicious attacks. In Pakistan there is of course considerable sympathy for and gratitude for U.S. help in the recent ill-fated war but people cannot help but note the assistance here little fruit.

And in Bangladesh, the victim of that special kind of unbelievable savagery which can suddenly storm like a monsoon through this region, Americans are individually liked by the good-natured Bengalis but the U.S. government is detested. The brutality let loose here was at least equal to that of 1947 when British India was partitioned amid torrents of blood. When these people are angry they slaughter each other in unimaginable ways which is all one can say of the horrors committed here by Pakistani troops.

The fact that the U.S. government made no protest and at the same time continued a one-shot weapons program to rearm Pakistan, is held in mortal contempt in India and Bangladesh. A well-known telegram of protest at American policy was sent by the

members of the U.S. Consulate-General staff here to the State Department.

It is obvious that President Nixon did everything possible to prepare a favorable ground for his China visit and that Pakistan was well-viewed by Peking. But now the trip is on; what will come will come; and American policy must speedily rectify the lopsided situation prevailing in this region. Nixon himself acknowledged earlier this month that, "We have under study our whole relationship with the subcontinent."

Financial generosity is not enough. We are going to have to grant diplomatic recognition to Bangladesh which is a political reality—and the sooner the better.

We are going to have to retilt policy sufficiently to appear at least objective. And we are going to have to cultivate the amiable prope of all three nations in this area with some serious diplomatic hustling, dispatching emissaries, likable and cultivated leaders to visit these parts.

Even in realpolitik and the conceptual approach to power balance it is necessary to honor the old-fashioned virtues of kindness, mercy, sympathy which are those American society is taught to honor and appear to have been lacking. It is essential that when we set about polishing our image we pay attention to rectifying the reality of that image and not merely its reflection.

## Hassan Struggles to Keep Throne

By Henry Gimiger

RABAT, Morocco.—Twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, Libya's revolutionary government takes to the airwaves in a propaganda war with King Hassan II of Morocco.

The Libyans, who overthrew their own king in September, 1969, carry on an hour's diatribe that is clearly heard here despite efforts to jam it. Libya's leader, Col. Muammar Mohammed Qadhafi, who seems to want to hear the whole world on his shoulders, first manifested his dislike of the Moroccan monarchy last July when, without waiting to see how it would turn out, he hailed the bloody military coup launched against Hassan during the latter's birthday party. The coup failed and relations between the two "Arab brothers" were suspended.

The radio attack began last fall. The Moroccan government tried vainly to use the good offices of Tunisia and the Arab League to stop them. Mindful that the effort to stir up trouble had a receptive audience among Moroccan youth, which is increasingly hostile to the monarchy, the government began to answer back last week in a program beamed at the home audience as well as at Libya.

### New Referendum

The broadcast began with some backs followed by a speaker saying "throw Qadhafi a bone." This is a particularly insulting way for one Arab to tell another to shut up. An old Arab saying, "The dogs bark but the caravan passes" was quoted to show that Libya's attacks were really of no importance.

But ever since his narrow escape last summer, Hassan has been trying to tame the opposition at home with various reforms. Last week he made his biggest effort to date with the

draft of a more liberal constitution, based in less than 10 years, to be adopted in a referendum March 1.

The country's youth, those under 21, form half of the population and a large part of it refuses to be reconciled to what students refer to in tracts as "a reactionary, repressive regime." In the high schools and universities, it is not easy to find support for Hassan even though this relatively privileged part of the population comes mostly from middle and upper class families. The students are at present on another of the strikes that periodically shut down the schools in protest against study conditions, lack of job opportunities and a system that is not alleviating poverty and ignorance very fast.

When students are asked what they think of the proposed constitution they invariably respond negatively.

"What we want is no monarchy at all," one said. Such talk could be heard long before Libya began its radio attacks and the feeling is that since the nearly successful coup, it has become more general.

The population over 21, those who vote, is about 30 percent illiterate. Again it is being asked to pass judgment by yes or no on such a sophisticated matter as a constitutional text. The lengthy analyses one reads in the press here on the relative merits of the 1962, 1970 and 1972 constitutions seem of interest only to a highly restricted group of people.

The older generation, it is generally agreed, still believes in the monarchy if not necessarily in the present king. The leaders of the two major political parties, the traditionalist and middle class Istiqlal and the leftist National Union of Popular Forces, recognize this sentiment.

### Retains Powers

Neither party has ever called for anything but a constitutional monarchy although the Union of Popular Forces has a strong wing that has republican sentiments. The leaders want a king that reigns but does not rule and after months of consultation with him they thought they had an agreement with him on that point. But the new text that emerged from the palace made it clear that Hassan, however much he wanted party cooperation, was not yet prepared to yield all his power. He gave up most of his

Bernard Levin

From London:

Do the British care about Ireland? On the whole I think they do not. Public protest over what is happening in Northern Ireland is confined entirely to activists...

LONDON.—Do the British care about Ireland? And if they do not, what does this fact tell us about the British, about history, and about the postwar world? These questions are not the most important ones about the carnage and the bitterness in Northern Ireland, but they may have an advantage over some of those questions on which rather more depends: for it is possible that they have answers, which is more than can be said for questions like, "Who is right?"

Do the British care about Ireland? On the whole, I think they do not. Public protest about what is happening in Northern Ireland is confined entirely to activists and those identified with one or other of the warring camps there; these, as always, are a tiny minority. When the public is asked by the opinion polls what should be done, the reply is (increasingly) that we should get out and leave the Irish to their own devices. Members of Parliament do not report huge mail bags of letters from their constituents, urging action. Vox populi, asked for its opinion of the whole horrible mess, is silent.

But does this matter? It is possible to argue that it does not, but only if you are as ignorant of the subject as Sen. Edward M. Kennedy. You can then, for instance, draw an analogy between Britain's involvement in Northern Ireland and America's in Vietnam, saying that neither power has any business interfering in the internal concerns of small nations. But however, you are less ignorant than the senator, you will know that Northern Ireland is part of the United Kingdom, and that the true analogy would be between war there and war not in Vietnam but in Massachusetts. And if there was war in Massachusetts, whoever started it and whoever was in the right, nobody would seriously argue that the United States had no business to get involved in it.

Allowing, then, that what happens in Northern Ireland is Britain's business because it is a threat as real, as the threat to our very existence that drove us through the Second World War, before we can determine that we will never give up, come what may? It seems so. For Northern Ireland is not a foreign country for which we feel a national responsibility, not a foreign country to which we have given pledges; it is Britain. And how can we abandon part of Britain to its fate unless we are very battle-weary indeed?

Britain, what can we deduce from the fact that the British (the British elsewhere in Britain, that is) do not seem to care very much what happens there, and on the whole seem to think that it would be a good thing if the troops were withdrawn and the Irish—Catholic and Protestant—were left to massacre each other or not, as the spirit moved them?

If I am correct, I think we can deduce some things that offer us very little comfort. For if I am correct, the trouble is not that the British are convinced that the Catholics and the IRA are in the right; it is that the British, irrespective of who is in the right, think that Britain should give up and get out, should in other words abandon its responsibility for a part of the British Isles. And a nation which thinks that is a nation that has come a very long way indeed from its imperial responsibilities.

Battle-weary takes many forms, and strikes suddenly, so that the front collapses after putting up heroic resistance that looked as though it would go on for ever. Are the British battle-weary? Do we need a threat as real, as the threat to our very existence that drove us through the Second World War, before we can determine that we will never give up, come what may? It seems so. For Northern Ireland is not a foreign country for which we feel a national responsibility, not a foreign country to which we have given pledges; it is Britain. And how can we abandon part of Britain to its fate unless we are very battle-weary indeed?

### Powerful Guilt

Post-imperial guilt is a strange and powerful thing: So powerful that the United States feels it without ever having had an empire to feel guilty about. But in the postwar world, since Britain gave up its empire, we have suffered from it very deeply so deeply that I sometimes think that even the ugly racialist responses to the anti-immigrant rabble-rousing of Enoch Powell is part of a subconscious wish to avoid visible reminders, in the black faces in our midst, of our colonial past.

Northern Ireland, of course, is not part of our colonial past—or rather, it is, but of a colonial past so long ago that such feelings can hardly be operative over it. The desire to be quit at all costs of the responsibilities the province lays upon us is part of a deeper malaise: the feeling that the British soldiers were being shot at any moment in the world, time nobody was accusing Britain of anything, time to forget about the pain and the ugliness, time to lie down and go to sleep. But the pain and the ugliness are part of the world, and part of us, and if Northern Ireland, and the British response to it, suggest that we want to turn our backs on the world of which we are inescapably part, then we are in very great danger. And if we lie down and go to sleep in the face of that danger, we may never wake again.

## —Letters—

### Irving's Talents

It is ironic indeed that the Hughes "memoir" book, might prove to be the most financially rewarding literary venture for Clifford Irving. And for a few other people. In the News of the World, the newspaper claiming the largest circulation in the world, there is an "exclusive" story entitled "How an Author Was My Love." If this goes on Mr. Irving can well emerge as not only a highly intelligent author, but a sexual giant as well.

Mr. Irving's intelligence lies in the fact that his "memoir" evokes grudging admiration of millions of honest people. No one got really hurt, and the whole thing was a lot of fun.

GEORGE ST. GEORGE

London.

## Soviets Seek \$1 Billion Aid From Japan

### Loan Would Finance Trans-Siberia Pipeline

TOKYO, Feb. 22 (AP-DJ).—The Soviet Union has asked Japan to provide bank loans totaling at least \$1 billion at 6 percent interest to help finance a proposed trans-Siberian oil pipeline, Japanese officials said today.

The request was made at the opening day of the fifth joint session of the non-governmental Japan-Soviet Economic Committee meeting here.

The officials, who are connected with the current proceedings, said the Russians also told the Japanese that between 25 million and 40 million metric tons of crude oil could be supplied to Japan each year through the proposed pipeline over a period of 20 years.

The oil would come from the Tyumen oil fields, located just east of the Ural mountains. Recoverable reserves at these fields is 7 billion tons, the Russians said, with current production 43 million tons a year.

They listed the sulphur content of this oil at between 0.9 and 1.6 percent.

The Russians also said that immediate permission could be granted for a Japanese inspection mission to visit the Tyumen oil fields, the officials said. Previously, the Russians had opposed such a visit.

According to Kyodo, a Japanese news service, the Soviet Union also asked for bank loans of \$500 million to develop coal and natural gas resources in Siberia. Kyodo said the Russians are planning to exploit coal mines in Yakutia in north-eastern Siberia, and natural gas resources on the Sakhalin continental shelf.

## NatWest Profit Up 26.3% in 1971

LONDON, Feb. 22 (AP-DJ).—National Westminster Bank net profit last year rose 26.3 percent, to \$49.7 million, from \$39.4 million in 1970, the bank reported today.

Per-share earnings were 53 pence, up from 41 pence. The bank proposed a final dividend of 9.75 pence, making a total of 18 pence for the year compared with 15.5 pence in 1970.

National Westminster also declared a free one-for-one scrip issue.

It said subsidiaries accounted for about half the gain in last year's profits.

Atlas Copco Unchanged

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 22 (AP-DJ).—Atlas Copco group net profit for the year was unchanged, 87 million kroner (\$18 million), the firm said today.

Sales rose 13 percent to 1.7 billion kroner from 1.5 billion in 1970.

Europemballage Sets Offer for Schmalbach

BRUSSELS, Feb. 22 (AP-DJ).—Europemballage Corp., the European packaging subsidiary of Continental Can Co., is making a public offer for the 14 percent of the shares of Schmalbach-Lubbecke, a West German firm, that it does not already own, a Europemballage official said today.

The offer price is 375 deutsche marks a share. Schmalbach is one of the two main operating companies of Europemballage.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Lockheed Unit Develops Power Cell

Lockheed Aircraft Reports that its subsidiary, Lockheed Missile & Space Co., has developed a cell that can produce electric power "greatly exceeding that of conventional batteries," Lockheed says in a possible application of the cell would be eventually to power electric vehicles, but a more immediate application is as a compact marine power source. The company adds that defense agencies "have shown interest in this application." Lockheed says the cell is fueled with water and an alkali metal such as sodium or lithium. Where water is freely available the power cell can generate up to 100 times the electrical power per pound as the conventional lead-acid storage battery.

### Litton Takeover of Adler Backed

A Federal Trade Commission examiner has ordered dismissal of a complaint challenging the 1969 takeover of West German typewriter manufacturer Triumph Adler by Litton Industries. The examiner found that Litton acquired Triumph Adler as the only realistic alternative to closing its financially troubled U.S. subsidiary, Royal-McBee. "The evidence shows conclusively that the acquisition of Triumph Adler has not lessened competition nor does it have any probability of lessening competition," the examiner said. The ruling can be appealed or reviewed by the FTC.

### British Auto Sales Rise in January

Sales of cars in Britain rose 35 percent to 137,480 in January from a year earlier, with imports taking 18 percent of the total, figures released by the Society of Motor Manufacturers & Traders show. British Leyland showed a marked improvement, taking 42.4 percent of the market compared with 38.8 percent a year earlier. Skirke-bound Chrysler had 8.3 percent of the market, down from 11.3 percent, and Vauxhall Motors' share slipped to 7.7 from 9.9 percent. Imports took 18 percent of the total, figures released by the Society of Motor Manufacturers & Traders show.

### Carry Mixed Bag of Money, Machinery, Marxism

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (AP-DJ).—Soviet salesmen, carrying a mixed bag of money, machinery and Marxism, are knocking more persistently on Latin America's doors and few are being slammed in their faces.

As a result, 1972 promises to be a banner year for Soviet traders in the region. Though still minuscule when measured against total trade with foreign nations, Russian dealings with Latin America this year are expected to soar to \$200 million, double the total of 1971.

The trade offensive is not prompted by such positives as the region's oil and mineral riches. It is drawn by negatives—soaring inflation, critical shortages of foreign exchange, unemployment, slow growth, a multitude of political and social woes, diminishing U.S. aid and a steady and growing dilution of U.S. influence and interest.

So far, the Russians have had the greatest success in Chile, Peru and Bolivia whose governments have moved hardest against U.S. business interests. Some others are mapping regulations designed to rid them of U.S. economic domination.

But there have been some failures, too. Venezuela is not keen on trading with the Russians, mainly because of its oil riches and fear of Communist influence. Ecuador's pact with Russia mandates hard currency payments rather than barter, making trade nearly non-existent. Although Moscow is trying hard, with a seven-member permanent mission, its trade with Mexico is minimal.

To be sure, there were serious obstacles in the way of greater trade. Latin America's lack of trading tradition with Russia and unfamiliarity with Soviet products and equipment as two such bar-

riers. Another complaint was the cumbersome Soviet bureaucracy and the inability of the state trading apparatus to deal with corporate customers.

But these obstacles are gradually being surmounted with the help of bigger credits, sharper salesmanship and better merchandise.

The last two years saw a 100 percent rise in Russian credits to the region and credits from Soviet satellites jumped 99 percent. Outstanding credits now total \$864 million and should exceed \$1 billion this year.

Soviet salesmen have reduced their dealings with individual companies and are concentrating on state-to-state transactions, using larger credits and lower interest rates as their main lure.

And there are fewer complaints about faulty merchandise. Russian cars, while far from perfect, are running better than before, the traders are giving away industrial machinery, causing fewer problems and prefabricated houses seem quite habitable.

Russia's most recent sales to the region include 7,500 tractors to Chile, \$1 million of generators to Brazil, tin mining machinery and two smelters to Bolivia; and the building and equipping of a \$60-million fishing complex in Peru.

Some deals in the offing include the sale, jointly with some satellites, of 40,000 tractors to Chile over the next two years; region-wide merchandising of the Yak-40, a stubby little 37-passenger jet; and bidding to build Latin America's biggest hydroelectric plant on the Brazilian-Argentina border.

Brazil uses a half credit-half barter arrangement to pay for its purchases, sending to Russia shoes, coffee and sugar. Bolivia uses credits mainly. Peru pays with credits plus fishmeal, minerals and services to Russian vessels calling at its ports. Colombia exports coffee and has cash left over.

What the Russians are most anxious to avoid is having to undertake a major rescue operation. Cuba, whose entire economy hinges on aid, Moscow for \$750 million last year and now owes Russia more than \$4 billion, a sum it is unlikely to ever repay.

Now Chile's economy is deteriorating rapidly and is starting to show some of the same danger signals as seen in Cuba. Chile is struggling to refinance more than \$3 billion in foreign debts, it is groping in the dark trying to administer its nationalized copper mines, it is buffeted by rampant inflationary pressures and it is finding it harder to feed its protein-starved population.

Russia is doing its best to provide Chile with self-help projects, but it is having give more direct aid every day. It has agreed to lend Chile \$50 million in hard currency to finance imports from the West and just sent a high-level mission to Santiago to study specific projects on which Chile could spend \$90 million in Russian credits.

In addition, Russia loaned Chile three deep-sea fishing trawlers to help boost the country's catch and thus offset a severe meat shortage that has rationed meat sales to only three days a week.

But Russia is finding some unwelcome competition for Chile's costly affections—China.

Feeling which is mounting a trade drive of its own, just granted Chile a long-term, interest-free loan of \$65 million. At the loan-signing ceremony, Chinese diplomats smiled at their Chilean counterparts and said, "There are no strings attached."

port sales rose 84 percent to 24,854 units. Among the major imported cars, Volkswagen was the only company to note a decline in market penetration and sales, dropping to 2.3 percent of the market from 3.5 percent a year earlier.

### Transcanada Pipeline Foreseen

A pipeline to carry natural gas from the Arctic islands to southern markets probably will be built across Canada to Toronto or Montreal, according to Charles Hetherington, president of Panarctic Oils of Calgary. He says the pipeline will be about 2,100 miles long and cost several billion dollars. Panarctic is a consortium comprising the Canadian government and private companies. A pipeline to Toronto or Montreal would take between two and three years to build and would have to be at least 48 inches in diameter with a capability of carrying 3 billion cubic feet of gas a day, Mr. Hetherington says.

### BAT Eyes East European Nation

British American Tobacco reports it is negotiating with an unnamed East European country on the possibility of manufacturing its cigarettes under license there. The report comes in BAT's annual report for the year ended Sept. 30. The company says the overall volume of cigarette sales rose by just under 2 percent while tobacco sales rose by more than 4 percent. The group earned pre-tax profit of \$155 million on turnover of \$21.8 billion, compared with 1970 figures of \$180 million and \$21.8 billion respectively.

### Rollei to Cut Prices 15-25 Percent

Rollei-Werke, of West Germany, says it will lower prices for some of its cameras, projectors and flash attachments between 15 and 25 percent effective March 1. A spokesman reports that the price reductions will be made possible through the start-up of a new plant of the company's subsidiary in Singapore, which begins operations in March.

## Volcker Urges Quick Action On Gold Bill

### Economists See Need For Early Dollar Talks

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP-DJ).—The Treasury Department urged Congress today to pass speedily and without amendment the legislation formally devaluing the dollar by raising the official price of gold to \$38 an ounce.

Paul A. Volcker, undersecretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs, told the Senate Banking Committee that the legislation "in no way changes our view that the monetary role of gold should continue to diminish—a trend well established in recent years."

He said the United States had accepted a higher gold price for the dollar in the recent monetary negotiations because it concluded that "we could obtain an earlier and more favorable resolution of the currency realignment question."

Mr. Volcker said the time might come when Congress should give the President "standby authority" to change the official par value of the dollar by some additional amount, perhaps 10 percent, but only as part of a longer-term world monetary reform that would require subsequent legislation.

Noting that it would probably take two years before the deficit in the U.S. balance of payments was corrected, and also two years to negotiate full-fledged monetary reform, Mr. Volcker added, "It implies two years for a full-scale decision on convertibility of the dollar, I accept that implication."

Warning From Experts

But in a related development, two leading international monetary economists told a separate congressional committee that the recent Smithsonian agreement on currency exchange rates was in danger of breaking down, unless there is early joint action by the leading countries to restore at least partial convertibility of the dollar.

The economists testifying before the Joint Economic Committee were Edward Bernstein, now a private consultant, and Robert Triffin of Yale University. Their testimony was remarkable, both emphasizing the urgency of early resumption of negotiations and the assumption by the United States of "responsibility" for making the dollar convertible in some form.

Prof. Triffin said the "dangerous procrastination" in resuming negotiations "is a sure road to a new crisis" as other countries hesitate to purchase "convertible paper dollars" which would be necessary to defend the new pattern of exchange rates.

Mr. Bernstein said, "As things stand now, no country can know for certain whether it will be able one year from now to use its dollar reserves to make payments to Europe or, if so, at what approximate rate of exchange."

He proposed a technical plan under which the dollar would be partially convertible during the present "interim" period, but the United States would be safeguarded against big losses of its present diminished supply of monetary reserves.

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Feb. 22, '72

Today

Previous

Belgian franc... 33.75-76 33.75-76 33.75-76

Deutsche mark... 3.1730-35 3.1730-35 3.1730-35

Danish krone... 8.9775-85 8.9775-85 8.9775-85

Escudo... 27.10-15 27.10-15 27.10-15

Fr. S. Fr... 5.7720-70 5.7720-70 5.7720-70

Guinea... 2.1725-35 2.1725-35 2.1725-35

Israeli pound... 4.20 4.20 4.20

Lira... 567.30-35 567.30-35 567.30-35

Peseta... 65.917-92 65.917-92 65.917-92

Schilling... 33.10-12 33.10-12 33.10-12

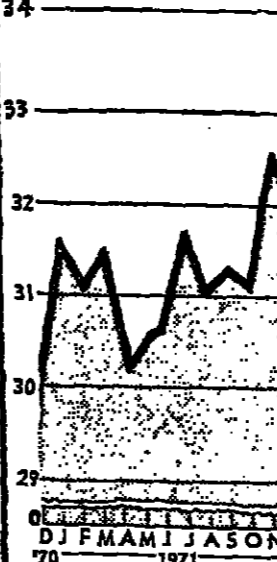
S. krona... 4.7845-55 4.7845-55 4.7845-55

Swiss franc... 3.8555-75 3.8555-75 3.8555-75

Yen... 367.75 367.75 367.75

## New Orders for Durable Goods

Billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted (New Series)



## U.S. Orders For Durables Rise 7.9%

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (Reuters).—New orders for durable goods rose 7.9 percent in January, with most of the upturn due to extensions in large shipbuilding contracts, the Commerce Department said today.

The increase to a seasonally adjusted \$34.69 billion, was the largest since the 9.4 percent gain in December, 1970. It followed a revised 13 percent decline in December, 1971.

The backlog of unfilled orders rose 3 percent to a seasonally adjusted \$78.56 billion. This follows a 0.4 percent increase in December and was the largest gain since the 3.8 percent recorded in June of last year.

Durable goods sales registered a strong 4.3 percent rise to \$33.19 billion after declining 0.8 percent in December. It was the largest rise since the December, 1970, gain of 5.4 percent.

The Commerce Department noted that most of the increase in unfilled orders was due to shipbuilding and railroad equipment. There were also noted "significant increases" in January sales in the transportation equipment and machinery industries.

Other sectors showing large increases in new orders included primary metals industries and defense products.

General Motors, which announced the recall of several million cars to install new engine mounts, dropped 2 1/8 to 76 3/4.

Prices were mixed in moderately active trading on the Amex. The index climbed 0.03 to 27.60. Heavily traded Circle K Corp. was unchanged at 26 3/4.

Husky Oil, which reported higher 1971 earnings, was off 1/8 at 18 7/8. Teleprompter climbed 2 to 135 1/4, while Syntex spurted 7 3/8 to 88. The latter said it

Goodrich (B.F.)

Fourth Quarter Revenue (millions)... 1,275.0 1,254.1

Profits (millions)... 35.21 39.58

Per Share... 2.51 2.87

Illinois Central

Fourth Quarter Revenue (millions)... 194.9 178.2

Profits (millions)... 6.56 5.24

Per Share... 0.87 0.55

Yankee

Revenue (millions)... 757.5 719.0

Profits (millions)... 26.45 24.35

Per Share... 2.72 2.56

Oscar Mayer

First Quarter Revenue (millions)... 197.1 149.39

Profits (millions)... 3.89 5.76

Per Share... 0.39 0.62

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## Stock Prices Pull Back On Moderate Turnover

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (NYT).—Prices opened with a burst of strength on the New York Stock Exchange today but failed to sustain most of the early gains and closed on the fence after meandering through the balance of a lackluster session.

Volume was a moderately active 16.67 million shares, up slightly from Friday's preholiday 16.59 million. The popular indicators of price action were thoroughly mixed.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was clipped for a loss of 5.06 at 913.46, but the dip was almost entirely to declines in three key issues, such as Ford, down 1 1/4 at 159 1/4, General Motors, down 2 1/8 at 76 3/4, and Procter & Gamble, off 2 1/4 at 85.

Comsat was a star performer during the morning rally, climbing as much as 1 5/8 above Friday's close, before easing down to finish the session with a gain of 7/8 at 68 3/4. The stock is apparently benefiting from President Nixon's trip to China.

Comsat is operator and part owner of the Intelsat global system of communications satellites. The company notes in a current advertising campaign that its station in Jamesburg, Calif., is serving as the terminal in this country for news and TV coverage of the President's visit to China.

Levitz Furniture, which declared a 3-for-1 stock split after the close, was off 1 5/8 at 136 1/8.

The most actively traded issues on the Big Board included Curlew-Wright, up 1/8 to 23; Interstate Stores, down 5/8 at 11 1/4; Commonwealth Edison, up 7/8 at 35 5/8, and Occidental Petroleum, off 1/4 at 11 1/2.

Kroehler Manufacturing gained 3 7/8 to 37 3/4. The company reported a sharply higher year profit.

Royal Industries climbed 1/4 to 16 1/8. Barron's financial weekly said company earnings last year are believed to have set a record and the outlook for 1972 is also favorable.

Lockheed climbed 1/4 to 13 1/4. The company said it has developed a new auto battery.

Jones & Laughlin declined 7/8 to 17 3/8. Lime-Temco-Vought said it planned a \$20 million security offering of J & L debentures. L-T-V was off 1/4 at 14 1/4.

Among the firmer oil stocks were Superior Oil, ahead 7 1/2 to 22 1/2, and Natoma, up 2 1/8 at 30 1/2. Marathon Oil, up 1/8 at 30 1/2, said it has started drilling a fourth well as part of its exploration program offshore Ireland.

General Motors, which announced the recall of several million cars to install new engine mounts, dropped 2 1/8 to 76 3/4.

Prices were mixed in moderately active trading on the Amex. The index climbed 0.03 to 27.60. Heavily traded Circle K Corp. was unchanged at 26 3/4.

Husky Oil, which reported higher 1971 earnings, was off 1/8 at 18 7/8. Teleprompter climbed 2 to 135 1/4, while Syntex spurted 7 3/8 to 88. The latter said it

expects to report satisfactory earnings in a day or two.

In the OTC market NASDAQ issues included Penn Offshore Gas, 9 7/8, up 1/8, Clinton Oil, 2 7/16, down 1/16, Coma General Insurance, 69 1/4, down 1/4, and NLT Corp., 34 3/8, unchanged.

On the bond market, corporates slipped 1/4 to 1 1/2 point in light trading. Government intermediates were little changed, but bid rates turned up two to 10 basis points.

**Price Rigging Draws New Curbs on OTC**

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (AP-DJ).—The governing board of the National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD), officially confirming its concern over the manipulation of some over-the-counter (OTC) new issues, has proposed a rule aimed at curbing the volatility of certain types of "speculative" initial offerings and discouraging "improper activity" in connection with their trading.

The disclosure that the board is circulating the rule to its members for comment comes a week after it was learned that investigators are probing the possibility that the prices of some OTC stocks that had been high flyers until recently may have been artificially inflated. Names of the stocks, securities firms and individuals involved have not been disclosed.

The investigation has intensified in the wake of the collapses earlier this month of two new issue underwriters—S.J. Salmon & Co. and JNT Investors Inc.

Gordon S. Mackinn, NASD president, said in a letter to members that "some underwriters have subsidized or had agreements with market makers which have created an artificial demand for the securities [offered]. This was accomplished by maintaining strict control over the supply of shares in the market by refusing to deliver [certificates] to purchasers in the offering and by discouraging or refusing to accept sell orders entered by their own customers."

"Thus, it appeared to the board that in a significant number of cases the underwriter was able

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

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## EURO


(Continued on next page.)

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A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a textured, elongated object, possibly a piece of fabric or a biological specimen, showing intricate patterns and folds. The object is oriented diagonally from the top left towards the bottom right. The surface is highly detailed with a complex, almost crystalline or woven pattern of light and dark areas. The lighting is dramatic, coming from the upper left, which highlights the ridges and folds while casting deep shadows in the recesses, emphasizing the three-dimensional quality of the texture. The background is a solid, dark black, which makes the light-colored, textured object stand out prominently.

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[illegible]

Corp A	13	14 1/2	14 3/4
Mar Finl	41	10 7/8	11 1/8
Mr I 450	21	16 1/8	16 1/4
Inde Inc	31	42 1/2	42 3/4

9	3%	Park Ch	30	2	3%	81%	81%	81%	4
6%	3%	Perkian	Hos	9	6%	84%	84%	84%	1
18%	1%	6%	Parkys	Dist	5	17	17%	17	1
31	7%	Parsons	RM	2	25	25	25	25	1
19%	12%	Papagona	Co	55	19%	19%	18%	16	1
4%	5%	Pat Pappas	20	2	6%	6%	6%	6%	1
10%	4%	Pato CG	40	7	7%	7%	7%	7%	1
7%	3%	Pato	CG	2	7%	7%	7%	7%	1

[illegible]

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1601 UV-Visible Spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophylls was expressed in  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ .







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